

INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHENOXSEAN M. MEHTA IN 1911 REGD. NO. 81088, 7

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

VOL. XVII NO. 175---

BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 25 1929

ONE ANNA

Lloyd Receives Marching Orders From Egypt

LORD LLOYD MADE TO RESIGN

Disagreement between Labour Cabinet and High Commissioner

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, July 24. Lord Lloyd has resigned High Commissioner of Egypt.—Reuter.

(Lord Lloyd was Governor of Bombay as Sir George Lloyd 1918-1923. His name is associated with the "Lloyd's Folly", the Back Bay and Development Scandal. He has been High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan since 1925.)

MR. HENDERSON EXPLAINS IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, July 24. In the House of Commons today asked if there was any statement made regarding the High Commissioner of Egypt Mr. Arthur Henderson replied he had an interview with Lord Lloyd as High Commissioner yesterday during which Lord Lloyd tendered his resignation which the Government accepted. Mr. Grettton asked if the resignation of Lord Lloyd in any way denoted Government's policy.

WAS IT EXTORTED?

Mr. Henderson replied: Yes. The resignation was tendered in a friendly exchange of letters. But I had sent an intimation to Lord Lloyd before he left Egypt based on my reading of his attitude towards the policy of late Government.

Mr. Churchill asked: Was the resignation extorted from Lord Lloyd and would dismissal follow if he had not resigned? (Conservative cheers and cries of "answer.")

Mr. Henderson said that telegram sent to Lord Lloyd was of such a character that most people would have accepted it as an invitation to terminate position.

Mr. Henderson added he was prepared to make statement in that connection on Friday.—Reuter.

ANTI IMPERIALISTS IN CONFERENCE

India Figures Prominently at Frankfurt Congress

MAXTON'S SEVERE CONDEMNATION OF PERSECUTION IN INDIA

LONDON, July 23. Reports which have been received from Frankfurt regarding proceedings of the Congress of the League Against Imperialism shows that India was well represented not only in delegates but also in deliberation.

Prominent reference was made to what was characterized as repression of legitimate labour activities. Mr. Maxton, who presided, made pointed reference to the prosecutions in progress of leaders of Trade Unions and said that it was the elementary rights of the Indian workers to organize themselves and that those who were assisting the Indian workers in their work of organization must receive the fullest freedom for their activities. They must not be persecuted. Mr. Maxton's speech, reports say, was full of fiery indignation at the obstacles placed in India in the path of the pioneers of workers' movement.

Babu Shivprasad Gupta of Benares was also present at the Congress as one of the principal Indian delegates. To the delegates Mr. Shivprasad Gupta explained that the Indian National Congress was in deadly earnest when it resolved at the Calcutta session of the Congress that unless Dominion Status was granted within a year it will launch upon direct action. Mr. Shivprasad Gupta's speech, it is said, impressed the delegates with the determined nature of the movement in India for freedom.—Free Press.

MASTER MOTA SINGH ARRESTED

AMRITSAR, July 23. Master Mota Singh, who was released at the expiry of seven years' imprisonment in connection with Babbar Akali movement, has been arrested for alleged seditious speeches made at Taratan.—A. P.

GARDEZ CAPTURED

PESHAWAR, July 24. Intimation received at General Nadir Khan's Peshawar Headquarters shows that Gardez has been recaptured by tribesmen (probably Sulaiman Kheli) who have lately become friendly with General Nadir Khan.

It is reported that Bacha-i-Saqqa's Commander, Mohammed Sadiq has either fled or been taken prisoner.—Free Press.

DISCONTENT AGAINST ROBBER CHIEF GROWING

QUETTA, July 23. Fresh attempts are being made by Habibullah's Government to raise men and money first by "Hasht Nafar" (Afghan tribal conscription) and second by realisation of the arrears of revenue and customs. At the Darbar held in Kandahar this policy was promulgated by Abdul Qadir Khan, the new Governor, who has also demanded the surrender of Government rifles on the pain of severe punishment for failure to comply with it.

These demands have created great discontent among Kandaharis who have lodged a formal protest against it. The present regime in Kandahar is far from being popular. The internal situation is still in a disturbed state. The road between Kandahar and Kalatighilzai is still not free from depredations, chiefly by the Wazirs and Wardaks.

In order to avert any uncomfortable situation which the disturbed state of the public might endanger, the Kandahar Garrison is daily parading through the streets of the city and the outposts, on the Kabur-Khorasan border have been strengthened.—A. P.

FRANCH VISITORS IN KABUL

PESHAWAR, July 23. It is reported that a Frenchman named M. Hackin with a lady and two followers have arrived in Kandahar and propose to proceed to Kabul.—A. P.

MEERUT CASE ADJOURNED

Appeal that Did'nt Come before Session Judge

MEERUT, July 24. The hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case was adjourned yesterday for allowing Mr. N. H. Jhabwala, Counsel for his brother, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala (accused) to file appeal in the Sessions Court against the dismissal order passed by the Special Magistrate trying the case on the application submitted before him praying that finding should be recorded at this stage of trial but the accused be tried by jury, because of the fact that Indian and European British subjects are accused in the case.

No such appeal was, however, preferred to-day before the Sessions Judge.—Free Press.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO INDIAN GOVT.

SIR CECIL MACWATERS TO ACT IN MR. BURDON'S ABSENCE

Hon. Mr. E. Burdon, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, has been granted 28 days leave from October 21st next on the expiry of which he will assume charge as Auditor-General in India.

Mr. Burdon's place in the Finance Department will be taken by Sir Cecil MacWatters who thus returns for a second term of office as the Financial Secretary to the Government of India.—A. P.

Soviet for Durable Peace with England

LONDON, July 14. The Soviet Note says that it is necessary to establish a durable agreement on controversial questions in the shortest possible time. It expresses the opinion that such an agreement is possible only through equal treatment, on both sides and the maintenance of mutual dignity and respect. The Soviet accepts the rights and obligations of the States in diplomatic relations between them, so long as the Government of Great Britain accepts these rights and obligations. The Soviet understands that the British Government's Note merely proposes preliminary exchange of views solely on the question of procedure, and believes that such negotiation may be concluded in a very short time.—Reuter.

300 RUSSIANS ARRESTED

Harbin.—Over 300 Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway have been arrested on a charge of stirring up their compatriots against the Chinese authorities, 42 others including eight women, arrested at Pogradichnaya and elsewhere, have been brought to Harbin and thrown into prison.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA

A QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, July 23. In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Shaw said that at present there were six British and one Indian battalions in China, namely, two British and one Indian battalions in Hong Kong, two battalions in Shanghai and two in Tientsin. Government were considering the question of the number of troops in China, but had not yet reached any conclusion. There was no intention of increasing the number of battalions in China in the near future. Mr. Shaw declined to say whether Government considered the number of battalions adequate or too large.—Reuter.

WAR ON COMMUNISTS

French Govt. Get Panicky

96 PERSONS HURRIEDLY TRIED AND JAILED

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST AUGUST DEMONSTRATIONS

LONDON, July 24.

Paris.—The Minister of Justice presided at a two-hour meeting of high police and legal officials which discussed Communist preparations for the demonstrations to be held on August 1 and decided to indict 96 Communists arrested at Ville Neuve on the 11th instant on a charge of menacing the security of the State. Seven Magistrates immediately opened an enquiry with the result that 96 arrested were sent to prison. The Police yesterday raided various Communist strongholds, seized documents and arrested several leaders as also M. Duvilleux, Secretary-General of the General Confederation of Labour.—Reuter.

MOSCOW AGENTS ARRESTED IN GREECE

LONDON, July 24.

Athens.—The authorities have learned that two Moscow emissaries, amply provided with funds, have entered Greece for the purpose of stirring up trouble on August 1st.

GREAT "RED DAY" ON AUG 1

Riga.—The Moscow Government has issued a long list of instructions and slogans prescribed by the Communist International and the Communist party of Russia for a "Great Revolutionary battle review" throughout the world on 1st August. The Communist parties of all countries are urged to arm masses for the great "Red Day" and to organize a fight against "pacifist illusions", particularly as personified by Mr. MacDonald's Government which is "screening preparations for a new war". The slogans suggested for the banners of demonstrators include "Down with the League of Nations", "Down with Pacifism" and "Trail Armed Revolt". It is urged that demonstrations, by means of political strikes, should begin, if possible, before 1st August and continue thereafter.—Reuter.

S. AFRICA AND FOREIGN POWERS

MONEY VOTED FOR AMBASSADORS

LONDON, July 24.

Cape Town.—Revised estimates introduced in the Assembly provide for the appointment of Ministers Plenipotentiary at Rome, Washington and Hague. Commercial Secretaries at Milan, New York and Hague. Commercial Representative at Hamburg and Consul-General at Laurence Marquee.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION ON CRUISER "VINDICTIVE"

1 KILLED; 2 INJURED

LONDON, July 24.

An engine-room artificer was killed and two stokers seriously injured as the result of an explosion on H. M. S. cruiser "Vindictive" at Chatham. (Later).—While the "Vindictive" was unloading ammunition a detonator burst terribly injuring the engine-room artificer in the chest and arms. He died in the hospital. The two stokers are making satisfactory progress. The "Vindictive" is the flagship of Rear-Admiral Commanding the Second Cruiser Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet.—Reuter.

INDIA & WORLD PEACE

Mrs. Besant's Address

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P., presided over a meeting of seventy members of the House of Commons interested in India to hear addresses of Mr. M. C. Rajah, Mrs. Besant and others on the relation of India to world peace.—Reuter.

SLOWING DOWN OF NAVAL PROGRAMME

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons to-day Premier MacDonald said that he would probably visit United States in October.

Premier MacDonald making a statement on the naval shipbuilding programme announced that it had been decided to suspend work on cruisers "Surrey" and "Northumberland", cancel submarine depot ship "Maidstone", cancel two contract submarines and slow down dockyard work and other naval construction.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S PACIFIC INTENTIONS

PRESIDENT APPOINTS COMMISSION

LONDON, July 24.

Washington.—On the ground that purely military expenses of the United States are greater than those of any other nation, and that there is less danger of war now than at any other period during the last half century, Mr. Hoover has decided to appoint a military commission composed of officers of the General Staff to enquire into the reduction of military expenditure. Mr. Hoover said he regarded the national situation as being modified by the Kellogg Treaty. He also hoped for economy through the naval disarmament agreement. This is interpreted as referring to the possibility of an Anglo-American naval agreement.—Reuter.

AN ILL FOUNDED REPORT

Washington.—Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State, says that as far as the State Department is concerned there is no foundation for the report that Japan feels slighted in connection with the Franco-American move in the Russo-Chinese dispute. Japan is fully co-operating with the United States in the matter, and the Japanese Ambassador was fully informed of the Franco-American action in reminding Russia and China of their obligations under the Kellogg Pact, the day the action was taken.—Reuter.

KING'S STEADY PROGRESS

LONDON, July 23.

A bulletin issued from the Buckingham Palace says that during the week since the operation the King made a steady progress, and purulent discharge from the abscess cavity has now ceased.—Reuter.

SOCIAL EVIL LEGISLATION IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 23.

The Select Committee on the Brothels Bill concluded its labours this afternoon. The Committee decided to extend the Bill to the whole of the Presidency, penalising brothel-keeping as an offence and deleting clause providing for an elaborate preliminary enquiry and warning by the Police Commissioner prior to the prosecution. The provision is made for compulsory maintenance of a home or homes for rescued minor girls and women by Government.—A. P.

THE NABHA MYSTERY

Ex-Maharajah Sues His Daughter

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PATIALA & SIR J. THOMPSON

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Amazing allegations and counter-allegations are made in a civil suit filed by the Ex-Maharaja of Nabha before Mr. M. A. Ansari subordinate judge, Mussorie, for the recovery of 2-12 lacs of rupees in Government securities from his daughter, Rani Anrit Kaur of Kalsia State, Punjab, says the "Englishman's" Allahabad correspondent. The ground for the suit is that the Ex-Maharaja had transferred the securities to his late wife.

Sirdar Gurdal Singh, grand-parent of Rani Anrit Kaur, examined in court for defence said the Ex-Maharaja of Nabha, simply to screen himself, had put the accusation on others for the death of the late Maharani, his wife. The late Maharani, the witness said, had told the doctors attending on her, that she did not want her husband to see her body after her death, because she suspected him of poisoning her. The Maharaja of Nabha in a statement he made at Kodaikanal, where he is interned, implicated his daughter, his father-in-law, the doctors, the Maharani of Dholphore, the Maharaja of Patiala and others in the death of his wife.

EX-MAHARAJA CROSS-EXAMINED. Cross-examined by Pandit Mohanlal, the defence Counsel, the ex-Maharaja said he could not deny that he had purchased several lakhs of Government securities. Troublesome times, the ex-Maharaja said, had commenced with the Nabha-Patiala inquiry which opened in January, 1923, and lasted till the end of August of that year. "I apprehended trouble and misfortune," said he, "as soon as the inquiry opened in view of what I have stated above and owing to the presence of Sir John Thompson as Political Secretary to the Government of India, who was the late Chief Secretary and right hand man of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and who was my well-known enemy. I fully apprehended that now that Sir John Thompson had got the chance, he would avenge his old chief. Consequently, I thought the result would be disastrous." He said he had left Nabha for Dehra Dun in July 1923. He did not take with him any securities, cash or jewellery, because he was not allowed by Colonel Minchin, Agent to the Viceroy, to take even his private things such as silks, silverware or goldware.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PATIALA. Reverting to the question of the Maharani's death the ex-Maharaja said: "I suspected that the Maharaja of Patiala had some hand in this matter of poisoning the Maharani. He was my enemy."

Asked by Counsel with what object the Maharaja of Patiala joined in causing the death of the Maharani, the ex-Maharaja replied: "To entangle me if he could and to make way for him to gain a hold on Maharani Sarojini Devi, the junior Maharani more easily."

Counsel asked: "I understand that the object of this murder was money." The ex-Maharaja replied the object was "to injure me by depriving me of my wife and my property. I also suspected political motives. In collusion with my enemy the Maharaja of Patiala, Dr. Robinson never told me before her death that the late Maharani had said that I should not see her body. He told me this when I wanted to attend her funeral."

"The persons responsible for the conspiracy I mentioned in the cross-examination were the Maharaja of Patiala, Pandit Dya Kishen Kaul, Hazara Singh and others in collusion with my enemies in the Government of India such as Sir John Thompson and Colonel Minchin. I am still of opinion that Patiala wanted to entangle me if he could in connection with this murder."

On August 16, some witnesses for the defendant Rani Anrit Kaur will be examined and interrogatories issued for her examination in England.—Free Press.

SELLING CHILDREN FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE?

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CEYLONESE PARENTS

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Herbert Cayzer, Mr. Lunn said that the attention of the Secretary of State for Colonies had been drawn to the allegations that Ceylonese parents were selling their children for domestic service and that these children were subjected to cruelty and ill-treatment. The Governor of Ceylon had been asked to report on the matter. Mr. Lunn also recalled a statement made by the late Secretary of State on the subject on 29th April.—Reuter.

HARMFUL TO NATIONAL CAUSE

MADRAS CONGRESS M. L. C.'S AGAINST COUNCIL BOYCOTT

MADRAS, July 24.

The following telegram has been sent to-day to Pandit Motilal Nehru by 13 Congress M.L.C.'s, 2 Congress members of the Council of

State, and several members of the All-India Congress Committee.

HARMFUL TO CONGRESS CAUSE.

"We, members of the A. I. C. C., and Congress members of the Madras Legislative Council, regret our inability to attend the Allahabad meeting on the 26th. We feel strongly the resignation of Congressmen from the Legislatures will be harmful to the highest national interests. It will weaken people, strengthen the bureaucracy and its allies. It will not help the promotion of the constructive programme, but may retard it. Work inside and outside the Legislatures and the local bodies must be carried on by Congressmen for promoting the Congress constructive programme, for strengthening the spirit of resistance to the bureaucracy. We deprecate the reviving of the old controversy encouraging further split in the Congress. We earnestly plead with the All-India Congress Committee to drop the question without dividing Congress and disturbing the understanding among Congressmen regarding Councils and Council work."

The signatories include Messrs. Satyanurthy, Sani Venkatachalam Chetty, V. Ramdas Pantulu, U. Rana Rao, P. Anjaneyulu and C. V. Venkateswara Iyengar and J. A. Saldhana.—Free Press.

STOCKS AND SHARES

GOOD UNDERTONE AND BULL SUPPORT

Bombay, July 24. Cotton Mill shares opened easy at a decline of Rs. 2/8 on account of weakness in raw cotton values. There was marked absence of selling and prices after an initial decline showed considerable strength. Occasional profit taking relapses were quickly recovered by short covering. Tata Steel shares opened quiet but soon improved on steady buying. However at the advance there was some liquidation which caused a set-back in prices. Tata Hydros fluctuated within a narrow range. Cement, Burmah and Alcock shares were steady.

The market shows good undertone and looking to the general prospective situation we see no

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 24.
Bombay Dyeing 747, 55, 51, 52.
Century 327, 33, 30.
Colaba 123, 23-2.
Coscent 93.
Fazl 538, 37, 45, 39, 41-14, 41.
Indore 372.
Madhownji 30-10.
Nagpur 480, 77.
New Great 172, 68.
Pearl 343, 46, 42, 46.
Simplex 50, 51, 50.
Swadeshi 411, 12.
Burmah 728, 32, 30, 31.
Hydro 1071, 72, 71, 72, 70.
Tram 133-2.
Deff. 203, 1, 9, 2, 5, 2, 3, 1-14.
Ord. 56-8, 56-4, 57, 56-2.
3-1/2 per cent. 67-8-0, 67-5-6.
1945-55 102.
Bundi 19.
Indian 68, 70, 68, 71.
Alcock 302, 3.

thing in the situation to cause any substantial decline. After a very prolonged period of depression, something will have to be done for the better of industries and with our lights we favour buying on dips.

In cash following business was done:—E. D. Sassoon Ordinary As 8/6. Kuria 17/4. Kasturchand 12/8, 12/4. New Imperial Press 502/8. Imperial Bank 1338/12. New Issues 337/8. Union Bank Rs. 3/5/3. Central Bank 19/4. Andhra Pref. 938/12. Tata Power Ord. 450, 447/8. Pref. 972/8. Tram Pref. 66/12. Tata Hydro 109, 108/14. Katni Defts 857/8, 870. Shahabad 152/8, 151/4. Empire of India Life 1905. New India 21/4. Scindia 9/10, 9/12. Tata Steel Second Pref. 71/4, 72/8. Port Canning 660. B. Telephone 54/8. Bombay Uganda 20. Burma New 272/8. B. B. Petrol Rs. 4/10/6.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, July 24.
Ahmedabad Advance (100) 335.
Apollo 60 nil 4-8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1.
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710.
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 24.
752-8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140.
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 330.
Central India 100, 477-8.
Colaba Land Mills 123-2.
Crescent 100, 98-12.
Currimbhay 250 nil 115.
David 250 nil 222 5.
Dawn 250 10y, 460.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 6/8/6.
Ebrahim Pabany 200, 136-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80.
Elphinstone 100, nil, 7.
Fazlulbhoj 230, 541-4.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200.
Gokak 100 131/4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100.
Hindustan 1,000 60y 1525.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10y 141-4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70 1010.
Indore Malwa 100, 13-21, 372-8.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Rani Singhji 1,000 100y 1800.
Kastorchand 10, nil 12-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2100.
Khatana Makaniji 100 nil 67/8.
Kohinoor 10/9, 100, 196-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 nil, 1492-8.
Morarji Goudidas 1000 nil 870.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200.
Madras United 250 7/8 440.
Morarji Goudidas 1000 nil 850.
Mathradas 50 nil 30.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65.
Minerva 50 nil 78.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 nil, 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 70.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 465.

168-12.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 316-4.
Phoenix 100 312/8.
Premier 10 nil 3.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 1400.
Simplex nil, 50.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi 189, 20f, 412-8.
Tata Mills 25 nil 30.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 nil, 2182-8.
Western India Spinnr 1,000 10y 337-8.

BANKS.
Bank of India 50-2, 8f, 103.
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/8.
Central 200 19-4.
Eastern 55 nil 88.
Imperial 506, 40f, nil, 1390.
Imperial Contributory 123 101 337-8.
Union 5/11, 3-5.
R. & O Bank 210 10f 129.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Gundi Portland 10/0/0 30f nil, 19.
Central India Mining 8.
Gwalior Cement 80 10f, 93.
Indian Cement 2/10 271-4.
New India Assurance 51f, 21-4.
Katni Def. 870.
Punjab Cement 100, 11-12.
Shahabad Cement 100y, nil, 151-4.
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 nil, 22.
United Cement 100, 6y, 78.
Katni Def. 870.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantje 400 31/11/10 755.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117.
Central Provinces 93.
Dhond Barameti 100 2/11/6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/0y 30.
Larkhane 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narwal 100 2/4/8 94.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5/7 135.
Tapti Valley nil, 647-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 nil.
Surat Electric 0 100 5/7y nil, 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000, 547-8.
Bombay Tram Ord. nil, 133-2.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f nil, 1070.

Tata Power 800 nil, 447-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 180.
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1900.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205.
Mamnad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 753/12.
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8.
Volksart U P 50/0/0y 460.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40.
Empire of India Life 100 50/2 1000.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10-12.
New India Assurance 6y 21-4.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 2000.
Vulcan 10 0/8y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y, 303-12.
Attock Oil 1 nil 39.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 25, 112, 188-12.
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10.
Burma T. Corporation 731-4.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 189.
Kemp 200 15 200.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 182/8.
Scindia Steam 9/9.
Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 53.
Tata Iron Defd. 201-14.
Tata Iron Ord. 56-2.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114.
Assur, Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 84/4.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 85.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 1104.
Khatana Makaniji 100 nil 67/8.
Kohinoor 10/9, 100, 196-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 nil, 1492-8.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, July 24.
(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 562 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 132 per ton.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 24.

In sympathy with overnight decline in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 343/12 for Broach A/M. delivery. At this level there was some scattered buying but prices receded to Rs. 342/8 on liquidation by yesterday's buyer. Thereafter the market showed steeper tone. Liverpool opening cables were quiet. There was some buying by a Japanese firm and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach J.A. 330.
Broach A./M. 344/8.
Oomra July 285.
Oomra D.J. 308.
Bengal July 227.
Bengal D.J. 255.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, July 24.
To-day's opening.
October ... 10.02-.03
January ... 10.01-.04
March ... 10.05-.05
May ... 10.06-.05

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 24.
To-day Total
F.G.M.G. Broach 500 8,600
F.G.M.G. Bengal 1,300 11,700
Fine M.G. Oomra 1,500 6,700

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 24.
Bengal D.J. ... 255
Bengal July ... 230
Broach A.-M. ... 344
Broach J.-A. ... 329
Oomra D.J. ... 307
Oomra July ... 284

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 24.
Bengal 244 239 231 224
Sind 248 243 235 228
Punjab 241 236 228 221
Rajputana 244 239 231 224
Broach 345 340 332 327
S.I.D. 347 342 334 329
P.I.A. 345 343 335 330
K.V. 339 334 326 321
Dholera 334 329 321 316
Kalam 338 333 325 320
Cutch 352 347 339 334
Surat 405 400 392 287
Rajppla 405 400 392 287
Navsari 420 415 407 402
Oomra No. 3. 301 296 286 274
C. P. No. 1. 326 321 311 299
C. P. No. 2. 313 308 298 286
Southern-Western 314

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 24.
100 Japan T. & Co. Ranala 264
100 Volkart Bros. Jalna. 235
100 Do. Kurudadi 263-12
100 Do. Nagar 261
100 Toyomankwa Mulkapur 247
100 Do. Akola 261
100 Do. Veralva 260
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Chopda 266
100 Do. Akola 271
100 Abcoabakar & Co. Bengal 233
100 Do. Shenabad 263
100 Volkart Bros. Nagar 261
100 Gokaldas Dossa & Co. Broach 333
100 R. D. Tata & Co. Mumbai 315 old
100 Kotak & Co. Wardha 283

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 24.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Yester. This day. year.
Bales ... 368,098
Khandesh ... 352 381,123
Central India ... 109 259,550
Barsi and Nagar ... 84,390
Hyderabad-Gaerani ... 450 785,710
Berar ... 331 391,317
Central Provinces ... 1,242 2,265,128
Total Oomras ... 237,840
Dholera ... 62,116
N.W. Provinces ... 32 50,075
Rajputana ... 48 132,971
Sind-Punjab ... 193,400
Broach ... 257 115,403
Compta & Dharwar ... 525 51,539
Western-Northern ... 5
Cocanada ... 31 38,793
Persian ... 739 11,168
American ... 97,671
Egyptian and African ... 10
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ... 10
Total ... 2,874 3,267,823

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 24.
F.P. Bales 1928-29 1927-28
Receipts to date 23-7-29 9253000 8401000
Receipts Yesterday 23-7-29 2000 4000
Exports to date 23-7-29 8060000 7704000
Stock at Ports 19-7-29 606000 694000
Stock Interior 19-7-29 234000 356000
Stock Liverpool 19-7-29 838000 715000
Visible Supply 19-7-29 1859000 2448000
Quantity in Sight 19-7-29 15693000 14238000

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay July 24.
London ready ... 24 8 0
London Forward ... 24 8 0
China opening ... 2 4 13
China closing ... 2 4 13
American cent ... 53 8 0
Ready ... 55 15 0
Asad opening ... 55 14 0
Asad closing ... 55 15 0
Shrawan opening ... 55 13 0
Shrawan closing ... 55 14 0
Tejmandi Shrawan ... 0 14 0
Tejmandi Bhadrar ... 1 5 0

GOLD.

Bombay, July 24.
Ready ... 21 6 9
Asad ... 21 6 3
Shrawan ... 21 6 6
National City ... 21 11 9
M. Masordas ... 21 10 9

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.
Ready Ready and leafy Average
Bengal Superfine 240
Bengal Fine 230
Bengal F.G. 225 205
Sindh-Punjab Fine 230
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 225 205
Wardha-Hing Fine 305 275
Nagpur Savner Fine 305 275
Yeotmal Fine 295 270
Arvi Fine 295 265
Amraoti Fine 280 260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine 280 260
Mulapur Fine 270 245
Khandesh Fine 260 235
Muthia Fine 230 220
Muthia F.G. 210/15 205
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S. 280 260
Purna F.G.G.S. 270 260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S. 270 260
Indore/Ujjain Fine 280
Burwah Sanavud Fine 280 260
Surat Fine ...
Broach Fine ...
Broach F.G. ...
Western M.G. ...
Cambodia ...
Mirai/Sangli Compta Good ...
Jinja ...
Busoga ...

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 24.
1st Sept. to 18th July.
In full-pressed Yester. This day. year.
Bales ... 3,530 870,808
Europe & China 1,650 1,618,102
Coast Ports 243 18,925
Up-country by Rail 128,718
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan 65,216
Total 5,423 2,701,769

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 24.
Wheat 7,768 cwt.
Linseed 4,698 ..
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds 247 ..
Gingellyseeds 3,009 ..
Poppyseeds 468 ..
Groundnuts 12,526 ..
Castorseed 1,668 ..
Rice 29,205 ..
Myrabollams 947 ..
Cottonseeds 4,787 ..
Mowraseeds 22 ..
Gram 1,728 ..
Joowar 1716 ..
Maize 42 ..
Barley 727 ..
Bajree 2,791 ..
Coal 195 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 24.
Our market has ruled quiet today with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13 per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 7/14 per cwt.
F.B.H.
S.S. Nalgura Rs. 7/13 per cwt.
F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 7/12 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 7/15 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/10 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 23.
T. T. Berlin on London 20.35-78
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.09-518
T. T. Brussels on London 34.92
T. T. Madrid on London Closed
T. T. Milan on London 92.76
T. T. Bern on London 25.22
T. T. Paris on London 23.85
T. T. London on Prague 164.00

What Steam is to Locomotive is to Concrete

KATNEMENT CASTLE BRAND

N. Y. COTTON AGAIN DECLINE ON LIQUIDATION

Futures 27 to 22 Points. Down
FAVOURABLE CROP CONDITION

New York, July 23. The New York cotton futures market opened easy and favourable weather forecast and declined further on favourable crop conditions and long liquidation. Prices fluctuated within a range of 24 points, highest level 19.25 for January option was touched at soon after the opening while the lowest 19.01 was recorded at 1.26 p.m. During the last hour there was not much doing and the market closed at a decline of 22 to 27 points. Spot cotton prices declined 24 points at 18.76c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 30 to 24 points. Middling American cotton prices suffered a fall of 23 points at 18.94c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 to 4 points but recovered by noon slightly. In the afternoon prices again declined and closed at a loss of 8 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 9 points to 10.61d per lb. and sales of 3,000 bales were recorded.

Egyptian cotton futures market was rather steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points. Sakelaris spot cotton prices were unchanged at 17.05d per lb.

Empire cotton futures were easy and closed at a decline of 8 points, October and January closing at 9.85d.

Garside's report throws some light on the present condition of the growing American cotton crop. Although the condition of the crop is declining rapidly at the moment it is much more above the average of the past five seasons. Thus it is a fact that the weather all along from the beginning of the season up to date is in a sum total more favourable on the whole. The drought in Texas is partly relieved and it is very likely that the situation may become critical in the absence of sufficient rains. The weevil activity in other parts of the cotton belt remained unchecked although several artificial methods must have been adopted by the farmers, it is idle to expect that the crop will remain unhurt. Thus we believe chances are more favourable for a constructive interest in the market.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 19.05. lowest 18.82.
N. Y. January highest 19.25 (10.12 a.m.) lowest 19.01 (1-26 p.m.)
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—
Garside Cables: Condition now declining more rapidly. Condition same as July but much above average condition at this time during past five seasons. Latest advices Texas Drought.

situation partly relieved. Except Texas, warm dry weather needed for weevil control.

Market easier on more favourable weather.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—
Think market may decline further but expect higher next two weeks.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegram from their New York and Liverpool friends dated 23rd July 1929:—
Messrs. A. Norden & Co., New York:—

"Think that reaction has gone far enough, favour buying."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool:—

(1) No rain cool night.
(2) Government still trying settle Lancashire question."

Harris:—"Cotton: Believe present prospects actually good and further decline likely until crop has really serious setback."

Reuter:—"Market opened weak on favourable weather forecast and declined further on favourable crop conditions and liquidation."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 23.
October 18.86-27
December 19.10-27
January 19.05-25
March 19.23-27
May 19.39-22
Middling Spot 18.76-24

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 23.
July 18.48-30
October 18.73-24
Middling Spot 18.94-23

NEW YORK.

New York, July 23.
New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—
July Unquoted
October 18.89
January Unquoted

New York 11-45 a.m.:—
July 18.33
October 18.92
January 19.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 23.
Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 23.
July 16.37 plus 11
October 16.45 plus 07
November 16.45 plus 05
January 16.73 plus 05
March 16.94 plus 05
May 17.13 plus 05
Sakelaris F.G.F. Spot 17.05

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 23.
Demand Bills 494.93

WHEAT-LONDON MARKET.

London, July 23.
Rosario Santa Fe Carroes 49/6 July Shipment Sellers.
Barbetta Russo Carroes 49/6 July-Aug Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 52/3 Aug Shipment Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Par 52/9 Aug-Sept Shipment Quoted.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 23.
Scinde Fully Good 6.50-05
Scinde Fine 6.75-05
Scinde Superfine 7.00-05
Bengal Good 6.25-05
Bengal Fully Good 6.50-05
Bengal Fine 6.75-05
Oomra Good 7.30-05
Oomra Fully Good 7.60-05
Oomra Fine 8.00-05
Broach Fully Good 8.85-05
Broach Superfine 9.10-05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 23.
Opening Closing
July 10.18 10.16-07
August 10.10-07
September 10.08-07
October 10.09 10.06-08

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CUSTOM CLERK.
pay Rs. 40. Apply DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street.
R1773

MEDICAL OFFICERS for State service, Engineers, Graduate, Clerks, Stenographers, Orscoers, Storekeepers Draftsmen, etc. Apply sharp for terms enclosing stamp to GOODWIN & CO., Service Procuring Agents, DELHI.
1771

WANTED ON HIGH PAY—Vacancies everywhere. Apply for a copy of "Guide To Chances" enclosing 2 Anna stamps. ROYAL EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE, Natchebandan, DELHI.
R1766

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 25th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
32473

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

A well established Parsee business firm, desires representation in Gujarat and Kathiawar of an INSURANCE firm (Life and Fire). Please write detail terms to Box 2325, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R1770

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,

Chaurangate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

WANTED.

WANTED CAPITALIST to invest in shares of the Karauli State Railways, Ltd., Big profits assured. Shares value Rs. Ten each. Capital Rupees Seventy-five lakhs. For particulars apply to the SHARE AGENT, 39 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R3254.

WANTED—A JOB PRINTING PRESS, complete with cutting machine, Type, accessories, etc., both English and Gujarathi Type required. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 2326, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 32581

BOOKS.

IN RAPID PREPARATION—THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. By D. N. Guha, M.A., B.L., of the Bengal Civil Service (Judicial). With a truly all-India, really serviceable and thoroughly exhaustive commentary, not one reported case excepted the legal position everywhere analysed and illuminated, on a plan entirely novel. A stupendous work of unique value, an encyclopedia on Civil Procedural matters. To be published in 10 parts, each part Rs. 2/8. Pre-publication price Rs. 20 (the parts, Rs. 2 each) for orders with a remittance of Rs. 2/4. Apply to SUDHIR KUMAR GUHA, English Bazar, Malda (Bengal).
R1742

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Motusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SEE KASHMIR THIS YEAR

A special conducted tour will run during September covering 5200 miles and comprising all the famous places of interest in Upper India including Mutttra, Delhi, Harwar, Agra, Benares, Lucknow, Calcutta, Puri, Lahore, Kashmir, etc., etc.

CATERING provided on train EVERY COMFORT ARRANGED REDUCED TRIP FARES.

SECOND CLASS Rs. 175
THIRD CLASS Rs. 86.

Full particulars from handbills or on application to PUBLICITY OFFICE, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

32560

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for establishing in Kashmir, a Silk Weaving Factory with modern machinery. His Highness' Government own two Silk Factories, one each at Srinagar and Jammu, which turn out over 2-1/2 lacs of pounds of raw silk annually of superior quality.

The Kashmir climate is ideal for silk weaving and dyeing and labour is cheap and plentiful.

His Highness' Government will give all reasonable facilities. Enquiries should be addressed to the undersigned.

CHEET R. KOHLI,
Offg. Director of Industries

and Commerce.
H. H.'s Govt. Jammu & Kashmir Srinagar.
32543

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th July to 10th August, 1929, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22-7-1929.
32588

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER AND RECEIPT No. 7921, Scrip Nos. 29132, 141, for 50 Shares, Nos. 505602/651, in the Union Bank of India, Ltd., in the name of Seth Holaram Jansoonram, is LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim should intimate to the Bank within one month of this date, after which duplicate will be issued.

HOLARAM JASONTRAM,
Shikarpur, Sind, 6-7-1929.
R1773

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DUNGARSEY LAKHMIDAS (in the Will mentioned Thakkar Dungsarey Lakhmidas), late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant of Bombay, a widower Deceased.

(1) Bai DHANABAI alias JANKU, widow of Jannadas Dungsarey, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) LAKHMIDAS RAMCHHORDAS of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Koliwada Bhandari Street, outside the Fort, a Merchant of Bombay; (3) GELABHAI KANIL of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatecooper, outside the Fort, a Merchant of Bombay; and (4) AMIDAS DURLABHDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing near Madhav Bag, outside the Fort, a Merchant of Bombay, all Executors named in the Will of the abovesaid deceased Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
E. FAHEY.

The 19th day of July, 1929.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
32589

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT DHANBAD.

S. C. C. Suit No. 79 of 1929.

To Mr. D. Z. MEHTA, of Village and P. O. Virpur, Kathiawar (Moorvi Estate).

WHEREAS K. S. NANJI & CO., Firm of Kujana Pergana Jharia District Mouhham, has instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 369-7-3 as price of coal. You are hereby directed to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed on the 9th August, 1929, at 10 o'clock to answer the claim.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the date fixed the suit will be heard ex parte. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 22nd July, 1929.

SUBORDINATE JUDGE,
Dhanbad.
32582

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND BRICK MANUFACTURING PLANT.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the above-mentioned plant which can be inspected at Phusawal on application to the Divisional Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed:—"TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND BRICK MANUFACTURING PLANT." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th July, 1929.
32561

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL ENGINES WITH DYNAMOS FOR ELECTRICAL SUPPLY TO THE TRANSPORTATION SCHOOL, BINA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of Tender with specification and conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed:—"TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL ENGINES WITH DYNAMOS FOR ELECTRICAL SUPPLY TO THE TRANSPORTATION SCHOOL, BINA." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th July, 1929.
32562

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF ONE BUICK MOTOR CAR IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th July, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), near their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Sheth Govindji Ruttonsey Mulji, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. J. Sopher.

1 Buick Motor Car No. Y 1995 Master Six, Seven Seater in complete running order.

Terms: 25 per cent. Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Famous Rajya Astrologer.

Pandit LEKHRAJJI (of Bhagoo Sanhita) has come to Bombay for a very short period. He prepares a person's horoscope simply by reading the signs on the palm, and foretells events of the whole life (past, present and future) most accurately. Satisfaction guaranteed. Scores of testimonials from Rajas and ruling Princes. Consultation hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m., at Madhavbag Charamshala, C. P. Tank.

(Advt.)

R1717

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE of made-to-order solid latest style dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich leather lined (rocking) Chesterfield suites, gramophone, roll top desk, Jacobean drawing room suites, carpets, cabinets, Chival glass, beds with box mattress, marble figures, screen, Singer machine, best plated and silver ware, etc., on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at 24, Walkeshwar Road, near Sea Face, Chantpatty.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE OF JACOBAN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 2 SEATER CALCUTT MOTOR CAR, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Mahomed Manzil, Wodehouse Road, opposite Station Colaba, handsome Jacobean furniture, comprising expanding Jacobean dining table, gramophone, carpets, Jacobean Chesterfield suites, bureau and drawing room cabinets, royal sofa, Jacobean beds, armchairs, Chival glass and dressing chests, Singer machine, ice chest, rich porcelain and plated ware, etc.

(1) "Calcutt" 2 seater motor car with electric fittings, in working order.

Property of M. E. Smith, Esq., and others.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

Malabar & its Folk

A Systematic Description of the Social Customs and Institutions of Malabar.

By T. K. Gopal Panikkar, B.A., With Special Chapters on "The Land System of Malabar" by Dr. V. K. John and "The Moplahs" by Mr. Hamid Ali.

This book is a first attempt at a systematic treatment of the life and institutions of the peoples of Malabar. Mr. Gopal Panikkar writes of his compatriots with intimate knowledge born of long study and close association.

There are twenty-three chapters in all, besides "A Glossary of terms," and advantage has been taken of the issue of this new edition to revise and amplify the chapters in the light of recent history.

CONTENTS.

Thoughts on Malabar; A Malabar Nair Tarawad; Marumkathayam; Local Traditions and Superstitions; The Malabar Drama; The Onam Festival; The Vishu Festival; The Thiruvathira Festival; Faudalism in Malabar; Cook Festival at Cranganore; The Malabar Kettu Kallanam; Serpent Worship in Malabar; Some Depressed Classes of Malabar; Village Life; Some Phases of Religious Life; The Syrian Christians of Malabar; The Nambutiris of Malabar; Occupation and Industries; Malabar Castes; Western Influences in Malabar; The Land System of Malabar; The Moplahs; A Glossary of Terms.

OPINION.

"The Madras Mail"—The author has deserved well of Sociologists in setting down in black and white a description of Malabar customs, now rapidly disappearing before they are totally swept away—a task for which he should be accorded their ungrudging thanks. Price Rs. 2. To Subscribers of "The Indian Review" Re. 1-8. Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of "The Indian Review." Anyone who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 shillings Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies of back numbers for the current year are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subscribers of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.



SUBMARINE

10 Parts
Romance! Thrills! Suspense!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30, and 10 p.m.
SEE AND HEAR
RONALD COLMAN
and
VILMA BARKY
IN

TWO LOVERS

Dedicated to the world of lovers; inspiration to the disillusioned; rejuvenation to the weary. Adapted from the Novel of Baroness Orczy. Booking at the Theatre

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FLIPPANTLY FLIRTATIOUS

and
FLAUNTINELY FROLIC SOME

HIS JAZZ BRIDE

with
MARIE PREVOST
MATT MOORE
A vivid story of young American marriage, with the thrills, joys and terror of jazz.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Startling Expose of Modern Divorce Evils among the Rich Smart set!

CHILDREN OF DIVORCE

STARRING—
CLARA BOW ESTHER RALSTON
and
GARY COOPER
Truly an unforgettable tale of Ultra-Modern.

WIRELESS OPERATOR'S COURSE.

Final Examination and Diploma by Director-General of Wireless, Simla.

The Training in the City Telegraph and Commercial College, 121-B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Admission for new session now on.
Apply for Prospectus and admission with postage to PRINCIPAL:—

THE Bombay Life—
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents:

For particulars please write to:—
J. I. MEHTA,
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"MAGICAL PILES BALM"

Our Lion Brand Magical Piles Balm Patented in the Govt. of India Patent office is a sure External Remedy for both Bleeding and Blind Piles of any Chronic nature. Pain and Bleeding will stop within 24 hours. Cure Complete within Ten days only. Price per Tin 2-8-0 only. Wanted 10000 Agents everywhere either on Salary or Commission. Goods will be supplied on Credit to Agents only.

PILES BALM DEPOT,
Vizagapatam, (S. India).
(Advt.) R1761A

PHTHISIS

Dr. Banerjee's New Specific
SANOTROPIN

Shows Surprising effects in 2 weeks. Early cases made fit for work in 3 months. Meat Diet essential. Price 7/8 for fortnight. Apply with 8 annas stamps.

Dr. BANERJEE, L.M.S., D.M.O.
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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden	Tons
1929			
7 July	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranapur		10,601
10	Macedonia		11,120
17	Naldora	All	10,088
24	Ranapur		10,601
31	Macedonia		11,120
7 Sept.	Ranapur		10,601
14	Naldora		10,088
21	Ranapur		10,601
28	Macedonia		11,120
5 Oct.	Naldora		10,088
12	Ranapur		10,601
19	Macedonia		11,120
26	Naldora		10,088
2 Nov.	Ranapur		10,601
9	Macedonia		11,120
16	Naldora		10,088
23	Ranapur		10,601
30	Macedonia		11,120
7 Dec.	Naldora		10,088
14	Ranapur		10,601
21	Macedonia		11,120
28	Naldora		10,088
5 Jan.	Ranapur		10,601
12	Macedonia		11,120
19	Naldora		10,088
26	Ranapur		10,601
2 Feb.	Macedonia		11,120
9	Naldora		10,088
16	Ranapur		10,601
23	Macedonia		11,120
30	Naldora		10,088
6 April	Ranapur		10,601
13	Macedonia		11,120
20	Naldora		10,088
27	Ranapur		10,601
4 May	Macedonia		11,120
11	Naldora		10,088
18	Ranapur		10,601
25	Macedonia		11,120
31	Naldora		10,088

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and/or Tangier.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
15th Aug.	Dumana	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumana	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th "	Dumana	8442

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B 230 2108
C 230 2098P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
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AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
2nd Aug.	Moro	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th "	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
18th "	Mirzapore	Straits China and Japan
23rd "	Alipore	Straits China and Japan
30th "	Manisa	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th "	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldora	Australia
25th "	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia
22nd "	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia
20th "	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China and Japan

A Cargo only.

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AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF
TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CAL-
CUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
26th July.	Varela	Bombay via Kara- chi
31st July	Bandra	Bombay via Kara- chi and Poonah
31st July	Ellora	Bombay via Kara- chi and Poonah

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kitano Maru	8000	24 July	
Tottori Maru	8073	18 July	27
Hakone Maru	10500	12 Aug.	
Awa Maru	8000	25 July	12
Kamo Maru	8000	22 Aug.	
Nagato Maru	5001	15 Aug.	27
Katori Maru	10000	12 Sept.	
Tatsumi Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12

Do not carry passengers.
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FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave.	Arrive.
Hakone Maru	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 "	9 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
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Tenyo Maru	22000	21 "	28 "

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The
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THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1929.

The Land League.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel does not
let the grass grow under his feet.
But a few days ago he suggested
at a meeting in Bombay the desir-
ability of a Presidency Land League
to carry on organised agitation for
land revenue reform. He has now
made the League an accomplished
fact. The League has been inau-
gurated by over a hundred repre-
sentatives of Maharashtra, Gujarat
and Karnatak, who met together at
Poona on Tuesday. It is encourag-
ing to know that the League re-
presents all important parties in the
Presidency that are prepared to work
for safeguarding the rights and in-
terests of the peasants. The office-
bearers of the League are all tried
workers and represent all the divi-
sions of the Presidency. Mr. Val-
labhbhai himself being the Presi-
dent. We trust a large number of
peasants will join the League and
will be duly represented on the
League's Executive Commit-
tee. The League should represent
and organise a genuine peasants'
movement. Without their strong
backing it can do nothing of im-
portance.

The Poona meeting has appointed
a Committee to formulate the basic
principles of land revenue. We
have every confidence that men like
Prof. Gadgil, Rao Bahadur Kale
and Mr. Mahadeo Desai, who have
made a special study of land reve-
nue problems, will do full justice
to a somewhat complicated subject.
The main principles of land reve-
nue reform have often been laid
down by the public during the last
few years. A few of them may
be briefly noted here because they
cannot be too often pressed on pub-
lic attention. They are: that
land revenue is a tax and not rent,
that like any other tax it must be
levied with the consent of the peo-
ple i.e., of their representatives in
the Legislatures and not at the
sweet will of the Executive, that
like any other tax it must be fair-
ly proportional to the taxable capa-
city of the payer and not merely to
the needs of the State and certainly

not to the rack-renting power of
the State, that there should be an
exemption limit as in the case of in-
come-tax, and that assessment at
any stage should not be so high as
to diminish the incentive to make
improvements in the land. It is for
the Committee to expound these
and other principles, worked out in
detail, in a lucid and convincing
manner so as to carry conviction
both to the public and Government.
It is not easy for the public to
keep up a sustained fight for their
rights unless they are convinced of
their justness and equity.

On the eve of the formation of
the Land League the Bombay Pro-
vincial Non-Brahmin Council Party
passed the following resolution:
"As the Brahmin politicians of
Poona and their sympathisers with
Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel have been
accusing the Non-Brahmin move-
ment unjustly and misrepresenting
it, it is clear that this Party
should have nothing to do with the
Land League.... Their object ap-
pears to be to capture the peasants
and to use them as tools in their
campaigns of Non-co-operation and
the non-payment of taxes". A
good vindication. The Non-Brah-
min Council Party of men like Mr.
Jadhav and Mr. Bole has good rea-
son to keep clear of the League.
The League means much more than
leading deputations to big officials.
The League will not be popular
among officials. It will neither crave
nor seek individual or commu-
nal preferment. Its work is with
peasants in the field and not with
officials in the Secretariat. Finally,
it seems to thrive on communal-
ism. However, the League will
not fail to enlist a large number
of peasants as members and work-
ers, who, though not enlisted on
communal grounds, will necessarily
be predominantly non-Brahmin.
These will soon know who are their
true friends and who are
false, who work for them and who
make pawns of them. One great
benefit we expect from the League
is that it will bring the peasants
and their legitimate leaders into
closer touch in a pure non-commu-
nal atmosphere and with regard to
issues which the peasants as well
as their leaders can thoroughly un-
derstand and appreciate. A large
net-work of such Leagues spread
all over the country, as in Ireland,
will do for the peasants what a si-
milar net-work of Trade Unions
will do for factory workmen. The
Leagues and the Unions between
themselves will go a long way in con-
solidating the masses and the class-
es as also the diverse communities
of the country.

"Sans Peur Et Sans Reproche."

It is interesting to notice that
Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Cab-
inet Minister who is certified by a
prominent member of his Party to
be a person gifted with Snow-
donian closeness of argument and
with Churchillian wit, gave a
glowing certificate to himself and
his colleagues on the Government
Bench. In answer to a question
by a Tory Member who began to
make inconvenient inquiries about
the views of the Government of
India in regard to resumption of
relations with the Soviet and whether
the Government would not pub-
lish what they knew about
Soviet activities in the East, the
resourceful Mr. Benn replied that
the Government were "sans peur
et sans reproche" and suggested
that nobody could blame them if
they withheld publication "in the
public interest" of the material in
question. They are, indeed,
"without fear and without re-
proach," with reservations! The
"fear" and the "reproach" in
the fine certificate have curious and
large limitations. They are fear-
less, except when they are afraid
of annoying the Tories and the
Liberals by taking a bold line and
they evidently flatter themselves
that they are beyond reproach be-

cause in dealing with Indian
affairs in particular they are an-
xious to show to the Opposition
that they will strictly adhere to
the "commitments" of their pre-
decessors in office. It was this
anxiety, we presume, which led
Mr. Benn to make the fatuous re-
mark, when Mr. Thurtle asked
him why he should not recom-
mend to the Government of India
"to dispense with the Bengal
Criminal Law Amendment Act and
Regulation III of 1818," that
he was not able to suggest to the
Government of India "better me-
thods to meet cases of the charac-
ter for which these special mea-
sures were designed." In deal-
ing with India, it is significant
that Mr. Benn's political resour-
cefulness shrinks automatically.

What About Asia?

French newspapers announce
that the fertile and ingenious brain
of M. Briand has been busy evol-
ving a gigantic scheme for the
establishment of a "United States
of Europe." It appears the French
statesman has already discussed
its main lines with Dr. Strese-
mann and he hopes to bring it
before the League of Nations
Assembly at its September ses-
sion. He is credited with the
clever move of first gently pro-
posing an economic federation,
hoping that a political federation
is sure to follow if an economic
understanding binds together all
the European Governments. It
will be interesting to notice the
reaction of America towards this
new move, but of still greater
importance to Asiatic countries is
the possibility of this pernicious
and exclusive idea of a combina-
tion of European States. It will
suit the book of British and
French Imperialism exceedingly
well if all Europe is welded to-
gether by "closer economic" and
consequently, political ties.
The proposal, however, opens out
the grim possibility of further eco-
nomic exploitation by the white
races of Asiatic peoples. Japan,
Persia and China as members of
the League of Nations will have
a lot to say and a good deal to
apprehend in regard to this pro-
posal. But one thing is certain.
If the United States of Europe
become a reality, the idea of the
establishment of a United States
of Asia will be given a stimulus
as a retaliatory measure and not
as a move to co-operate with
Europe. Is it not far better for
M. Briand to strive for the in-
auguration of a United States of
the whole world?

A Step Forward.

A message from Moscow states
that the Soviet Government has
handed over to the Norwegian
Charge d'Affaires, who has been
requested by the British Government
to act on its behalf, a note stating
that M. Dovgalesky, the Soviet
Ambassador in Paris, has been in-
structed to go to London to enter
into negotiations with the Mac-
donald Government for the resump-
tion of Anglo-Soviet relations. This
is a welcome step forward in restor-
ing political and economic relations
between Britain and Russia and the
hecklers in the Commons who,
earlier in the week, asked the La-
bour Government, on the ground
that no reply had been received by
Monday from the Soviet, whether
this silence on its part was, not a
snub to Britain, must be looking
now a little foolish. A certain sec-
tion of the Tories and their Press
are still busy "seeing red" about
these negotiations with the "Reds",
but "Big Business" in Britain has
come to realise the importance of
securing an Anglo-Soviet under-
standing and the Macdonald Gov-
ernment will receive in its efforts in
this direction only cautious and pre-
judiced criticism from a section of
the British public.

BRITISH LABOUR DE- CLARES ITSELF PROMPT REPUDIATION OF ELECTION PROMISES

(BY BERNARD HAUGHTON.)

(Special to the Chronicle).

LONDON, July 11.

On Indian affairs, the King's
speech was silent. But it is a si-
lence which speaks. It means
the acceptance of the whole plan
of the Simon Commission; it al-
so endorses the continued attacks
on Indian Labour. On neither
of these two vital issues was
there, looking to the known mind
of the Macdonald Government
and the precious utterances of
its members, any real room for
doubt. In all foreign affairs, the
Cabinet stands, not for Socialism
or even freedom, but for square
with the Imperialists. As Mr.
Thomas once naively declared,
"We love our Empire." In fact
in their nervous anxiety not to
run counter to the permanent
officials, conduct, which they all
are assured is not good form, the
Ministers will probably give the
latter a freer rein than would ei-
ther of the openly capitalist par-
ties. The Premier's adventure
with Mr. Gregory and the forged
Zinoviev letter seem to have
taught them nothing. They
are much more likely to follow in
the footsteps of a Curzon or a
Birkenhead than to blaze a path
for India's freedom, these little
men in masks.

PROMISE AND PRACTICE.

Is there any other course hu-
manly probable? Look at Home
Affairs, the matter in which the
voters who returned Macdonald
to power take an interest, which
touch their lives, and which are

not, like India, remote as the
moon. Since the march of the
unemployed to London, unem-
ployment has become a cardinal
issue in British politics. Mr. Tho-
mas promised measures on a na-
tional scale to reduce unemploy-
ment. His plans, however, are
nothing but a medley of small
measures, which only touch the
fringe of the problem and that
temporarily. They have the
approval of all capitalists, and,
but for that curious inertia which
marked the late Government,
might have been undertaken by
Mr. Baldwin. Small wonder
that Mr. Thomas' speech drew
greater applause from the benches
opposite than from his own fol-
lowers. Again, Mr. Macdonald
promised to shorten the miners'
hours and to repeal the Trade
Unions Act. On both these mat-
ters, which profoundly interest
the working class, the King's
Speech is vague, probably not
without good cause. Here at
least the Labour leaders cannot
avoid the nation, but all indica-
tions point to such actions being
of limited scope, perhaps a com-
promise between his own pro-
mises and the demands of the
capitalists. Even in the recogni-
tion of Russia, which Mr. Lloyd
George presumed would take
place immediately, his op-
ponent hesitates, is non-commi-
tal, seeks to bargain. Although
such a recognition means more

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIAN INSURANCE COM- PANIES & FOREIGN BANKS

REGRETTABLE ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIGENOUS CONCERNS

(BY AN INDIAN.)

A special feature of "Capital"
of Calcutta recently has been the
reservation of a few pages for the
ventilation of economic and in-
dustrial matters from the Indian
standpoint. In its issue of 13th
June 1929, the following para-
graph regarding the attitude of
foreign banks towards Indian in-
surance companies appears:

"Frequent complaints are
being heard recently about the
non-acceptance of policies of
Indian insurance companies by
foreign banks, not only in Cal-
cutta but in other parts of the
country. In Indian opinion,
the motive behind this attitude
is to help the foreign insurance

companies and to give a set-
back to the Indian companies.
Such a discrimination is very
unfair and either the Govern-
ment should intervene and pre-
sent limits upto which the po-
licies of Indian insurance
companies must be accepted by
the various banks or the mer-
chants should take a bold stand
and only go to such banks as
would agree to accept the po-
licies of the Indian insurance
companies, for advancing mo-
ney against the insured
property. Most of the Indian
insurance companies are of
good standing; they have all
deposited securities with the
Government of India, and it is
inequitable and unfair that fo-
reign banks operating in India

should choose to make such un-
necessary discrimination be-
tween them. Commercial or-
ganisations and the local insur-
ance associations should
thrust out the matter with the
Government as well as the
banks and arrive at a satisfac-
tory settlement. Such an at-
titude of discrimination by fo-
reign banks trading in India
towards indigenous insurance
companies most of which can
compare favourably in standing
and status with foreign insur-
ance companies hampers In-
dian trade and ought to be
strongly resented by the pub-
lic."

OBSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE.

It is not necessary at all to elab-
orate this point. The fact, how-
ever, remains and many Indian
insurance companies will be able
to confirm it that the attitude
adopted by some of the foreign
exchange banks certainly is not
only one of positive discourag-
ement to the growth of Indian
insurance companies, but also a
great deal of harm is being done
unwittingly by such attitude.
That banks and insurance com-
panies are two hand-maids of
commerce cannot be disputed. A
bank can never work without the
aid of an insurance company, al-
though an insurance company
can exist without the aid of a
bank altogether. The func-

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day

Tactful.

Asked in the Commons whether
the Macdonald Government was
bound by the undertaking given by
its predecessor in regard to the pro-
posed Committee for verifica-
tion and conciliation in connection
with the evacuation of the Rhine-
land, Mr. Henderson gave the tact-
ful reply that the British as well as
the French, German, Belgian,
Italian and Japanese Governments
were committed in regard to this
matter by "the decision taken at
Geneva last September" to the prin-
ciple of the proposed Committee,
and that until this Committee met
the British Government did not pro-
pose to commit itself any further.
This reply will certainly please the
French Government though it is ex-
tremely doubtful whether it will
please the German politicians, al-
though Dr. Stresemann will recog-
nise that no other reply was possible
for the British Government at this
stage. The issue regarding the
Rhine-land evacuation is extremely
complicated. As a British journal
terse and rightly observed in mail
week: "On the one hand the Ger-
mans will not accept the Experts'
Report on Reparations, unless it
leads to the immediate evacuation
of their territory; on the other hand
the French will not wish to eva-
cuate German territory without
obtaining some special rights of
investigation in the Rhine-land."

Was It A Joke?

We see neither rhyme nor reason
in Mr. Pradhan's resolution in the
Bombay Council congratulating Mr.
Ramsay MacDonald on the accession
to power of the British Labour
Party. Both the Party and India
are on their trial and there can be
no room for congratulations till the
two come out of the trial triumphant.
To regard the resolution as a
formal affair, a thing to be done
of course, is to cheapen the value
of the congratulations and the pre-
stige of the Council. Mr. Pradhan
only added to the comic character
of the resolution by invoking some
obsolete words of Lokmanya Tilak
in praise of the Labour Party.
Rhetoric could well have been ex-
pended on some subject of genuine
utility. It is galling to the self-
respect of Indians to be ejected
into passing a resolution like this
on the ground that to do otherwise
is awkward.

Or Official Worship?

Mr. Pradhan himself seemed to
be ironic when he endorsed the
remark of the "Manchester Guar-
dian" that India had "not alto-
gether lost faith" in British Labour.
Again, immediately after referring
to Mr. MacDonald's hope, to see
India become a Dominion within a
few months and not years, he added
that "professions are not the same
thing as action." If the resolution
was not an innocent joke, we must
say that official worship is much
more common than one suspects.

Let Him Alone.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan is a
learned scholar, but unfortunately
for himself and his community, he
has of late taken to politics of a
sort. Referring to Pandit Motilal
Nehru's appeal to Nationalist Mus-
lims to join the Congress and assert
themselves there, Dr. Khan says in
his characteristic manner: "I would
advise every Muslim to have abso-
lutely nothing to do with this body
until all our demands have been
conceded. No self-respecting Mus-
lim can join it." His notions of
self-respect probably do not prevent
him from advising all Muslims to
plead before a foreign Commission,
whatever the chances of their de-
mands being conceded. None, how-
ever, need take him seriously. Na-
tionalist Muslims do not, though
some Anglo-Indians do. Another
characteristic statement of his is
that the Nehru Report is a miserable
failure. Dr. Khan is about the last
person to appreciate the Report.

A Thought for the Day.

"The mere lapse of years is not
life. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty,
goodness, faith alone can give
vitality to the mechanism of exist-
ence."

TILLOTSON.

MAHASABHA NOT ANTI-MUSLIM

Mr. Jayakar Defends Dr. Moonje

STOP CONVERSION BY LEGISLATION

MR. NATARAJAN CONDEMNS ATTACK ON PRESS

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M. L. A., President of the local Hindu Mahasabha, was among the witnesses examined by the Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee when it re-assembled at the Secretariat on Wednesday.

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri Mr. Jayakar stated that he was the President of the local Hindu Mahasabha for the last four years. The local Sabha was the branch of the All-India organisation. The Bombay Sabha was established in 1924, and in November next its first Conference was held under the chairmanship of the late Lala Lajpatrai. The witness was the chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri asked whether the objects of Hindu Mahasabha were anti-Muslim?

AIMS OF HINDU MAHASABHA.

Mr. Jayakar replied in the negative and read the objects of the Mahasabha. They were (a) to promote greater union and solidarity among all sections of the Hindu community and to unite them more closely into one organic body, (b) to promote good feelings between Hindus and other communities in India and, in a friendly way, evolve a united self-governing Indian nation. Other objects were to merge all classes of the Hindu community including the depressed classes into one, and generally to take steps for promoting the religious, moral, educational, social, economic and political interests of the entire community.

Proceeding Mr. Jayakar said that he was particularly aware, when the Hindu Sabha was inaugurated in Bombay, of the danger that such a body was liable to be misconceived especially with reference to clause (b) of its aims and objects. Mr. Jayakar then read out certain portions from his speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee and the speech of Lala Lajpatrai as the President of the first Conference of the local branch of the Sabha, in which the aims and objects of the Sabha were set out in detail. He also read out certain paragraphs from the speech of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, also a supporter of the Mahasabha delivered by him in April 1928, as President of the All-India Hindu Sabha at Jubbulpore.

'RAISON D'ETRE' OF SUDDHI MOVEMENT.

Explaining why the Mahasabha had taken to the 'Suddhi' movement, witness said that the Hindu community was being depleted by conversions into other religions, prompted not by genuine and psychological change of belief but prompted by hunger and in several cases force.

Mr. Khan asked for figures to show that conversion of Hindus was taking place on a large scale. Mr. Jayakar said that the process of conversion was going on secretly. It was, therefore, difficult to give figures. But he had in his possession specific instances where force and deception were invariably used.

Mr. Khan: Don't you think in a large country like India there is bound to be an advance in crime?

Mr. Jayakar: The ordinary law cannot deal with such crimes, because fortunately for Islamism, that faith is so wide that a Hindu woman who is decoyed and outraged has only to be converted and married to a Mahomedan to escape the consequences of the law. The Hindu religion, on the contrary, believes that only those conversions were genuine which were the result of psychological change of faith. I have a number of instances in which Hindu women were decoyed and converted, especially in Sind.

Mr. Khan: How can Government stop conversion?

STOP CONVERSION BY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Jayakar: Government can stop it by having a law passed that no conversion will be recog-

nised unless it was made before an officer of the State who examines into the case and looks into the fact and sees that the conversion is proved to him to be due to genuine causes. I remember that no less a person than Dr. Paranjpye intended moving a Bill to this effect in the Bombay Council.

Mr. Jayakar added that it was necessary for the Hindus and Muslims to come to an understanding on this question. Excepting the Congress, no other body has recognised this fact. Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: I think this question forms part of the Madras Pact.—Yes.

INCREASE IN MUSLIM POPULATION.

Mr. Jayakar then quoted figures from the Nehru Report to show that since 1881 there had been a gradual decrease in the population of Hindus and a proportionate increase in the population of Mahomedans.

Mr. Khan:—Do you mean to say that this was due to conversion?

Mr. Jayakar:—I never said that. I only referred to the figures because you said that the Hindus can afford to lose a few crores out of their 22 crores. I emphatically say that we cannot afford even one single Hindu to go out of the Hindu fold. And, it is only right for a community to see that not a single member who professes that faith, is decoyed out of that community, unless by a voluntary change of faith.

PURELY IN SELF-DEFENCE.

Witness also quoted a speech made by Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, Editor of the 'Modern Review' wherein the speaker had explained that Hinduism had organised itself only in self-defence. The promoters of the Hindu Mahasabha movement, emphasised Mr. Jayakar, have no desire at all of running its activities in direction antagonistic to Mahomedan interests except in two cases, namely conversion and kidnapping.

Proceeding, Mr. Jayakar said that it had been his endeavour during the past four or five years to prevent the Sabha from entering into any activities which were anti-Mahomedan.

HINDU SABHA OPPOSED TO CONVERSIONS.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: One of the objects of the Sabha is to oppose conversion?—Yes.

Dewan Bahadur:—When was the Sabha founded?

Mr. Jayakar:—The Bombay Branch was founded in 1924. The parent Sabha was started somewhere about 1918 or 1919. Before that body was started there was really no All-India Hindu organisation excepting a somewhat orthodox body organised by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, to protect the interests of the Hindus.

Witness emphatically repudiated the suggestion of Mr. Shaikat Ali that there were no conversions at all of Hindus during the Moplah Riots.

ATROCITIES PERPETRATED BY MOPLAHS.

Here Mr. Jayakar read out portions from a History of the Riots written by Sir Sankaran Nair where the nature of the atrocities had been set out in detail.

Chairman:—Is there really any use of going into all these things?

Mr. Jayakar:—I am only referring to all these to disprove Mr. Shaikat Ali's suggestion that there were no conversions at all during the Moplah Riots.

HINDU SABHA VOLUNTEERS' PEACE WORK.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: What were the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha during the riots?

Witness: So far as I know it helped to pacify the people in co-operation with the Peace Committee. Its volunteers went about pacifying the people.

Referring to the point of kidnapping Mr. Khan asked whether witness could prove these crimes

were being carried on by Mahomedan organizations.

CRIMES IN THE NAME OF RELIGION.

Mr. Jayakar said that what he objected to was that these crimes were committed in the name of religion. The Hindu Sabha maintained a Rescue Home at Matunga which looked into cases of kidnapping. Several cases of Hindu women who had been kidnapped by Mahomedans had come under its notice. Such women were rescued and the police were informed but no action was taken.

The Chairman asked whether the ordinary law of the land was not enough to deal with such crimes. In fact, he said, cases of that nature were being brought before the court and offenders punished.

Mr. Jayakar said he was explaining the circumstances that drove the Hindu community to organise itself. Crimes of kidnapping little boys and girls when done in the name of religion became particularly venomous.

DIABOLICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR FORCIBLE CONVERSIONS.

The witness at this stage drew the attention of the Court to a Marathi translation of a book published under the name of Mr. Hasan Nizami in which he gave 24 diabolical means of converting Hindus and how Mahomedan hawkers and fakirs were asked to enter the houses of Hindu women and convert them. Such writers ought to be prosecuted or if the translator was wrong he ought to be dealt with.

The Chairman:—Are these matters brought to the notice of the authorities?

Witness: These books are available in Bombay. I got a copy of it. I am sure the C.I.D. must be knowing about it.

'AKHADAS.'

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: We are told that Hindu Mahasabha maintains some 'Akhadas.' Is it true?

Witness: We have not got a single 'akhadra' and even if we had I submit, the mere formation of an 'akhadra' is not anti-Muslim. The starting of 'akhadras' has been considered a worthy object even by Government.

Q.—It has also been said that in these 'akhadras' physical culture is taught to Hindus with a view to smash the Mahomedans?

A.—It is entirely wrong. Is there any proof to show that preaching is done in these institutions? So far as I know there are both Hindu and Muslim 'akhadras' but I don't know of any inflammatory speeches delivered at these institutions.

Mr. Jayakar continuing said that it had been the earnest endeavour of the Hindu Mahasabha in Bombay to do silent work. He would challenge anybody to point out a single provocative or inflammatory speech delivered by a single leader of the Hindu Mahasabha during the riots. If attempts were made to connect the Mahasabha with riots, he would say that such allegations were groundless. The Mahasabha had not tried to come into the public eye and their very first public function, namely the social gathering of the Sabha was to be held in a couple of days presided over by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

Mr. Khan: Who is Dr. Moonje?

Mr. Jayakar: He was the President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

A COMPARISON AND A CONTRAST.

Mr. Khan drew attention of the witness to the evidence of Mr. Shaikat Ali wherein Dr. Moonje was stated to have said in the course of a lecture that the Hindus had to fight two kinds of domination, namely that of Government helped by machine guns and the domination of Muslims' aggressive mentality. and asked if this was not inflammatory.

Witness: It is only one single sentence torn off from its context. If I have the whole speech before me I shall be able to make my comments on it but I think it is certainly not stronger than Mr. Shaikat Ali's saying that he would himself pull out the eyes of Hindus.

Mr. Khan pointed out another passage from Mr. Shaikat Ali's evidence attributing certain statements to Dr. Moonje.

Mr. Jayakar read the statement which contained long words and said: "I don't think Dr. Moonje is capable of using such words" (laughter). He wanted to know when this speech was made.

Mr. Khan: You agree that they are vigorously worded?

Witness: I agree that Dr. Moonje is vigorous in his speech where he says that 'Suddhi' and

'Sangathan' should take a prominent place among the Hindus. But that was not intended to provoke Hindus against Mahomedans.

DR. MOONJE NOT REACTIONARY

Continuing Mr. Jayakar said that the speech of Dr. Moonje was not even most distantly provocative as that of the Ali brothers. He repudiated the suggestion that the riots in Bombay were due to tension caused by reading Dr. Moonje's speech. Before Dr. Moonje became the President of the Mahasabha, there were riots in the country.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri asked whether Dr. Moonje was not hooted down by Hindu and Muslim Youth Leaguers at a meeting held at Khar.

Witness: Yes. The young did not want to hear anything about communalism. But later they apologised.

The Chairman pointed out that Mr. Shaikat Ali's plea was that whereas nationalist Muslims fought reactionaries, the Mahasabha did not take any action against them. "Why did you not put Dr. Moonje aside," he asked. Mr. Jayakar replied that he did not consider any speech of Dr. Moonje to be reactionary although he was vigorous in his advocacy.

SPREAD OF LIBERAL EDUCATION NEEDED.

Continuing, Mr. Jayakar said that the spread of liberal education, introduction of joint electorates, and police protection to Hindu processions for safeguarding their traditional practices was the only remedy to communal harmony.

Elucidating the last point to Mr. Khan, the witness said that Government should see whether a particular procession was an immemorial practice. They should first see whether the communities would come to an understanding and if they did not they should give police protection to processions to avert trouble. The rule should apply equally to Muslims.

The Chairman: Your suggestion for liberal education is no doubt good, but where is the money to come from?

Mr. Jayakar: It is the responsibility of the Government to find the money. If they cannot do it let them hand over the Government to us. We will find the money (laughter).

The Chairman said that the complaint of Mr. Shaikat Ali was that the Madras Pact of 1927 was upset by Pandit Nehru?

Mr. Jayakar repudiated the statement and said that in three important matters it was the Muslims that broke the Pact.

This finished Mr. Jayakar's evidence.

MR. NATARAJAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the 'Indian Daily Mail', was then examined by the Committee. He said that the oil strike at Sevree and the employment of Pathans as strike-breakers was the immediate cause of the riots.

In reply to Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri, the witness said the Pathans were not altogether passive agents in the riots as was stated in the police report. He pointed out a report appearing in the 'Daily Mail' which gave an account of a brutal assault made by an unknown Pathan on one Narayan Vithoba Chavan employed in the Burma Oil Company. He died and the Coroner returned a verdict of death due to the assault of the Pathan but the Pathan was not traced. He showed another report of an attack made by Pathans on Hindu workers.

WHO ARE THE HOOLIGANS?

Proceeding, Mr. Natarajan said that there were no born hooligans. In fact there was no such class as the 'Hooligan Class.' The element was a product of society and increased or decreased in accordance with the economic conditions. "The well-to-do community is responsible for all this misery and suffering of the poor, illiterate and impoverished classes in Bombay," deplored Mr. Natarajan. "My feeling is that we ought to prevent such riots rather than depend upon inner measures after the whole thing has started." Reducing unemployment was one way of reducing the number of hooligans. Confirmed law-breakers known to the police should also be kept under surveillance.

The witness resented the sweeping condemnation of the Press by certain witnesses, and thought that such a policy was quite unfair and improper. His paper never distinguished Mahomedans and Hindus, and its policy throughout had been an impartial one.

Mr. Khan: All the papers were not condemned, but only a few. Take for example the paper in

which the Boral's photograph appeared?

GOVT.'S FAULT.

Mr. Natarajan: But that is the Government's fault. They do not seem to be adept in publicity work. A mere notification denying the rumour would carry no weight with the ignorant masses. They ought to have followed it up and said that the news about the Boral boy's disappearance was false.

Proceeding, Mr. Natarajan said that the kidnapping scare aggravated the riots by involving the general population, which it was perhaps intended to do. It was impossible to trace its course as a scare of that kind would spread like fire very easily.

WHAT MADE PATHANS' UNPOPULAR.

Replying to further questions, witness said that the attack on the Pathans was mainly due to the fact that they had a reputation to take the law into their own hands. The unscrupulous practices were also responsible to a certain extent for the campaign against them. Witness thought that the Pathans as a class were a law-abiding class. He thought that the money-lending business carried on by the Pathans should be licensed, and a sort of propaganda explaining the laws of this country should also be carried on among them.

Witness also did not agree with those witnesses who had condemned the Government for not calling out the Military earlier. The truth was that since 1893 there were no communal riots in Bombay, and the normal feeling between the two communities was absolutely friendly. In his opinion, the Police Commissioner as well as the Government behaved admirably in awaiting further developments, before calling in the military. They did a very wise thing in not seeking the assistance of the military until public opinion pressed for such a course.

POLICE FORCE NOT INSUFFICIENT.

Dealing with the Police Force in Bombay, he did not think it insufficient for normal conditions. They could not afford to have a permanent Police Force based on the requirements of abnormal times, just as no country could afford to have a standing army on a war basis.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday.

HOW TEXTILE TRUBLE BEGAN AGAIN

(Continued from page 12.)

headline "Will there be a general strike?"—Yes.

Why was that article published? Because we did not want the workers to be taken unawares when the time for a strike arrived.

Do you not think that your article was likely to be provocative? No. I don't think so. On the other hand it was the conduct of the millowners that was provocative.

Can you say that your conduct all through was "bona fide"?—Of course. Yes.

WHAT HE EXPECTED OF JOINT CONFERENCE.

What was your idea as to the outcome of the joint conference?—We had anticipated agreement on various points. In fact we had already agreed to the mediation rules on the 8th April.

Was any document signed?—No. I think it was to be signed. Proceeding Mr. Deshpande said that on the 18th of April the G. K. Union wrote a letter to the Millowners Association wherein a full statement regarding the cases of victimisation was made.

Is it a fact that on 24th April the 'Kranti' published an article under the heading "When and how to declare strike"?—Yes.

And on 26th April the strike was declared?—Yes.

CAMPAIGN OF VICTIMISATION.

Why was it that the mediation rules were not employed before declaring the strike?—Because certain panels had to be set up under these rules were not employed before declaring the strike. There was a systematic campaign of victimisation of the members of the mill committees and the other workers dared not take the risk of losing their jobs.

Mr. Bilaram: Do you mean to say that workers would not lose their job if they went on strike?—On the other hand the workers knew that the strike would insure their jobs. What was it that induced you to declare a general strike?—The policy of victimisation.

What was actual act or fact which led to the general strike?—If the negotiations had not been broken off there would not have been the question of a general strike.

Proceeding witness said that it was impossible to separate what was going on outside the Joint Conference with the Millowners and the actual conference itself. The very fact that they did not raise

BUTLER COMMITTEE HAS ONLY TOUCHED A FRINGE

Mr. Chudgar Explains Why He Asked for Royal Commission

"NO FAITH IN THE SO-CALLED INTERVENTION OF PARAMOUNT POWER"

Bombay, July 25.

Mr. P. L. Chudgar, Member, Indian States Peoples Delegation, in London, has sent a statement to the Associated Press explaining the demand he recently made for a Royal Commission to investigate the whole problem of the Indian States.

Mr. Chudgar says: "I entirely agree that the people of the States from their experience of the past have now lost almost all faith in the so-called intervention by the Paramount Power. I agree that the intervention comes too late and then too for Imperial interests only."

"A MISCHIEVOUS MOVE."

But the Royal Commission referred to in my letter to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and members of Parliament is not intended to ask for intervention. My object is to prepare a case showing that the inquiry by the Butler Committee touches only a fringe of the question, that many States were not represented before it, that the rights of guaranteed landholders, the question of limited powers states, the question of areas under agency administration and many similar questions were not covered by the inquiry. I also want to show that the recommendation to place the State under a Viceroy not responsible to an Indian Legislature is very mischievous and absolutely unworkable in practice and that the whole question of the constitutional position of the States in the future scheme of the Government of India should be investigated in full consultation with the people of the States and the leaders of British India before effect is given to the

recommendations of the Butler Committee.

I wish, however, to make it also clear that in view of the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri's opinion expressed in his famous Cochin address on "The Future of India States," the same opinion expressed by Mr. Gundappa and Professor Abhyankar, the two great students and authorities on Indian States questions, and Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, who I know, also favours such an enquiry, and the advice of many other friends and well-wishers of the people of the States, I reserve to myself the liberty of pressing for such an enquiry, if I consider it expedient and in the best interests of the people of the States, as an individual subject of an Indian State, on by own personal responsibility and not as a representative of Indian States people and if I do so, I shall rely more upon the merits of my case than upon my status."—A. P.

the question of victimisation when they sat round a table to consider the Fawcett Report showed their "bona fides."

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

'OWNERS OUT TO BREAK UNION.'

When the Court met after lunch Mr. Deshpande was examined on the statement submitted by the Girni Kamgar Union. He informed the Court that before the strike was declared a decision was taken at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union. He reiterated the statement made in the written statement submitted to the Court that the Mill-owners wanted to break the G. K. Union.

Continuing he said that the collection of subscriptions within the mills was more convenient. They were keeping a small office and it would be very inconvenient to collect subscriptions at the Union's office. He submitted that he had no idea what the practice in England was.

You say in your statement that you were prepared for negotiations. What step did you take?—None.

Why not?—We were on the defensive and the Mill-owners were the aggressive party. We were only fighting for the 'status quo'.

You didn't take any initiative?—Under the circumstances we didn't know how we can take the initiative.

Here the Chairman referred to the attempts made by the Hon. the General Member of the Government of Bombay and the suggestions made by him to bring the strike to an end. He asked witness whether it was suggested that the workers of the Wadia group of mills would be absorbed in the other mills to which witnesses replied in the affirmative.

Do you not think that that was a possible basis of agreement?—No.

Why not?—Because it was against the principles of Trade Unionism.

Proceeding witness said that he did not think the proposal was a reasonable compromise. To accept such a proposal would be to set a bad precedent. The question was one of maintaining the elementary principles of Trade Unionism. And so far as the principle was concerned it was necessary that all the old men should be taken back in the same mills.

Can there be no arbitration?—It is difficult to answer such a hypothetical question.

The CHIEF QUESTION.

Mr. Deshpande further submitted that the question was not whether the strike was justified or not; but the real issue was whether the demands were right or not.

What are your terms for calling off of the strike?—The strike can't be called off unless the men are taken back.

Mr. Bilaram: If arbitration is suggested now, are you prepared to submit your case to it?—No.

Then how can you justify your demands are reasonable?—We are prepared to persuade the mill-own-

ers of the justice of our cause, or we are prepared to be convinced to the contrary.

Chairman: Have you no confidence in any tribunal?—A tribunal of the workers will certainly be welcome to us.

"SIMPLE WAY OF ENDING STRIKE."

What are the difficulties in the way of a settlement?—There is no great difficulty. If the very simple demands of the workers are granted the strike will be called off.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Would it not mean complete surrender on the part of the mill-owners?—You may interpret it like that.

Here the examination of Mr. Deshpande was over and Mr. Mody, Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, commenced his cross-examination. The cross-examination was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

The Court meets to-day (Thursday) at 11 a.m. at the Secretariat.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. SATARA

The following are extracts from the 15th report of the Western India Life Insurance Company, Ltd., Satara, submitted to the shareholders at the annual general meeting held lately:—

The Directors of the Western India Life Insurance Co. Ltd. have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders and Policy holders their fifteenth Annual Report for the year ending 31st December 1928. During the year under Report 2020 proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in aggregate to Rs. 2,568,000. Of this number 1,643 have resulted in policies and the remainder have been either rejected, withdrawn, postponed or are awaiting payment of premium. The total insurance effected during the year amounted to Rs. 22,31,750, the annual premium thereon being Rs. 116,748-2-0.

The Directors are pleased to note that the business of the Company has been making continuous and steady progress and they are devoting attention to devising means for further expansion. The total insurance effected during the year under report is Rs. 22,31,750, as against Rs. 16,88,000 last year while the sum of Rs. 3,88,498-3-9 has been added during the year to the Life Assurance Fund.

The market price of Company's investments stands at about Rs. 1,898,183-5-0 on 31st December 1928 against the cost price of Rs. 17,46,313-6-2 as valued at cost in the Balance Sheet. Though there were frequent fluctuations in the market values during the latter months of the year, the securities on the whole show a margin of Rs. 61,869-14-10, which with the investment reserve of Rs. 28,290-6-1 leaves a surplus in investments at Rs. 90,160-4-11.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

FIVE ACCUSED ABSENT DUE TO ILLNESS

BHAGAT SINGH'S OBJECTS TO PROCEEDING WITH CASE

LAHORE, July 24.

Hearing of the Lahore Conspiracy Case was resumed this morning in the Central Jail before Rai Sahib Pandit Sri Kishore. Police precautions were as usual. Closely guarded by armed constables the accused were ushered in to the court room. For the first time to-day they raised no revolutionary cries and made no demonstrations. Five of them, viz., Sukdev, Gayatrasad, Shivarma, Kamalnath Tewari and Jaider were not allowed to come to the Court by the medical authorities in attendance. To-day is the 10th day of their hunger strike, and all of them looked much pulled down. They were all provided with deck chairs, while Dutt and Bhagat Singh were given easy chairs. The accused were all given newspapers to read.

BHAGAT SINGH'S OBJECTION.

When the first witness of the day Mahomed Hussain was called to the witness-box, Sardar Bhagat Singh stood up and said the Court should not go on with the proceedings as five of them are absent. Mr. Noid, he said, in his opening speech declared Kamalnath Tewari as a member of a dacoity party and Sukdev also was described as one of the prominent members of the accused. He did not think it was proper to carry on the proceedings during their absence and if it was carried, he said they would not take any part.

The Magistrate said he had noted down his objection.

Mahomed Hussain said that Jallaluddin asked him to make machine parts (as exhibited in the Court); but he told him that he could not make any unless he saw the machine itself. Rising to cross-examine, Mr. Amardas, defence counsel said that he had received instructions from the accused with the exception of Desraj not to ask any question. He was, therefore, asking questions only on behalf of Desraj.

Cross-examined, witness said that his statement was recorded by the police.

HEAD CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

Nurshah, the head constable, the next witness said that he was informed by Jallaluddin that two babus used to get parts of some gas machine repaired but they never showed the machine. He mentioned this fact to Shasuddin, the sub-inspector who asked him to make enquiries. He accordingly asked Jallaluddin to do so. 10 or 12 days afterwards Jallaluddin told him that he traced the two babus to the Kashmir Buildings. Witness personally saw the house and also saw some sulphuric acid in the drain. He brought that sulphur, and showed it to the D. S. P., and they referred the matter to Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz, in charge of the Investigation Department.

A Balakram, the next witness, said that the six bottles showed to him in the court were purchased from his shop for Rs. 14/8. He was asked to identify the purchaser but he said the purchaser was not there. In the identification parade he identified the purchaser.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Ram Ramharam who owns a washing factory in Goshwandi examined, was shown a copy of a receipt for 4 clothes which he said were not taken by the owner, but afterwards by the police. He did not know where those who gave the clothes lived. He identified the customer of his in the Borstal Jail. Witness identified Kishorilal in the Court.

Cross-examined, witness said the counter-foils of his receipt book from page 269 to 308 were torn when the police seized the book. The other pages were intact.

PHOTOGRAPHER AS WITNESS.

Balraj, the photographer was the next witness. He said: some young man brought me a photo and asked me to make six copies. I charged him Rs. 6. He gave Rs. 2 and said he will pay the balance when he comes to take the photos at 5.30 the next day. Witness said he was a regular reader of the "Pratap", wherein he came to know about the Assembly bomb outrage. At noon, while he was making copies

of those photos, a customer came and asked him where he had got that photo. He said a customer gave him the photo and he would come at 5.30. The office copy of the photo was produced and it was a bright and brilliant photo of Dutt. Witness identified the photo which was given to him to be made. Showing another photo of Dutt, the prosecution counsel asked: Can you say both the photos are of the same man?

Witness: I can't say exactly. Probably they are.

Cross-examined, witness said, he was taken to the police station and spent 3 hours there as well as Re. 1/6 on tonga fare from his pockets.

BHAGAT SINGH'S OBJECTION OVERRULED.

During the interval the Magistrate passed the following order on the objection raised by Bhagat Singh at the commencement of the proceedings:

"Bhagat Singh has no 'locus standi' to plead or raise any objection on behalf of his co-accused. His objection has no force in the eyes of the law." I overrule it considering it untenable and frivolous."

Shahdin, the photographer was asked by the young man to make three copies each of the two photos. He next asked him to make the photo of the man with as better photos of the other were obtained from the other shop. The next day he came and took away the photos as well as the written order. He identified Kishorilal as the young man.

Cross-examined witness said he made a statement before the D. S. P. but could not say when he did. The D. S. P. was a Mahomedan.

Asasingh, chemist and druggist owning a shop outside the Lahore Gate was shown bottles of chemicals which he admitted to have been purchased from his shop. Cross-examined, he said, he gave a statement to the C. I. D. police.

Raja Ram Sarma of the Tilak School of Politics examined said the book "Administration of India" was issued from his library in the name of Bhagavati Chakran, but the book was not returned to the library. Asked to identify Sukdev from among the accused, witness said the police had already told him Sukdev had not come to-day. The witness was not cross-examined.—Free Press.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY AND FOREIGN BANK

(Continued from page 6.)

tion of a bank is mainly one of a lender either on the security of goods and merchandise or even on industrial plants. Without such securities and plants being backed by proper insurance policies, no bank will or can lend money. It is the same with regard to the export and import trade from one country to another. When goods are sent from one part of the world to another, those have to be insured against the perils of the sea and one of the important documents every banker demands when bills are presented is the marine insurance policy. It will, therefore, be readily seen what a great part insurance plays in the everyday work of a bank. All the world over insurance companies and banks are not only friendly neighbours but they help each other as each is interested in the prosperity of the other.

POSITIVE DISCOURAGEMENT.

It is only in India where foreign banks have the predominance, that positive discouragement is shown to Indian insurance companies by the former not accepting the policies issued by Indian insurance companies, or giving a hint to clients not to take further policies with Indian insurance companies. When matters are represented to bank authorities, the invariable reply given is that certain limits are given by the head office and they must see that these are maintained.

With a little more imagination on the part of the branch managers of these banks in India, we are sure a better friendly feeling can be developed between them and the Indian insurance companies. In so far as there has been no occasion in which an Indian insurance company was not able to meet its engagements, it is the duty of the banks to do everything in their power to encourage Indian insurance companies. If, however, in their transactions,

these banks find that a particular Indian insurance company has not met its obligations, by all means, let them use their prohibitive order as much as they like. But to our mind, it is neither wisdom nor prudence to continue the present attitude which the foreign banks are maintaining towards Indian insurance companies.

BRITISH LABOUR DEC-LARE ITSELF

(Continued from page 6.)

trade for Britain, he dares not offend the Imperialists, in whose minds the Soviet Republic takes the place left vacant by old-time 'Satan' and the fallen angels. In the course of the election campaign, the Labour leaders shed the last rag of Socialism clinging to their partly coloured coats. They now bid fare even to discard the Labour policy for which the electors voted them to power. The indications were that in general policy they would be at one with the Liberal, and to a large extent, the Conservative Party. They have not disappointed expectations. They surprise only in the speed with which they have unmasked themselves, and in the cynicism they have shown in promptly repudiating their election promises. They may have gone too far. Both the repeal of the Trade Unions Act and 7-hours day for miners are urgent matters with the rank and file of the Party. In such matters, it is not easy to dupe them, nor can their measures be indefinitely postponed. They will insist on action. The Labour Cabinet will then find itself in a dilemma from which sanctimonious phrases and verbal juggling will be powerless to extricate it.

But India is another affair. India's wrongs, her sufferings, and her hopes are far away from the lives of British workers. They have troubles enough of their own; wrongs for which they can get no redress, sufferings which, especially in the mining area, grow yearly in intensity. If happy, they turn to India with a flashing glance. They are able, thanks to the Press, to see it only through Imperialist spectacles. Is it likely that men and women, struggling against odds for better life for themselves, should take up arms for an alien race six thousand miles away?

Thus, it is that so far as Parliament and the voters are concerned, the Labour Cabinet can indulge its Imperialism to the top of its bent. So far as Britain is concerned, there will be no obstacle to a united front in Indian affairs with the Conservatives and Liberals. But that is not the only factor in the "problem" of India. There are also the people of India, some 320 millions, to be met. They also will have a word to say. Disillusioned with British promises, weary of delays, spurred on by hunger, inspired by love of their motherland and sweet freedom, the toiling masses of India are awakening to their rights. The bureaucracy strikes angrily at their leaders, but it strikes in vain. Not by such blows can the march of India's millions be stemmed. Hunger is behind them, freedom ahead. It is this movement, so long, so tediously delayed, which will influence the Labour Cabinet. To India's prayers they are deaf; but they will give an attentive ear to her demands. Even the British capitalists would do no less. Opposed on principle to all freedom but their own, they seldom carry that opposition so far as to endanger their own profits. If India be goaded beyond endurance, clearly those profits, nay even their whole position, will be placed in jeopardy. Therefore, Ministers will use their support when in due course they deal with India as "statesmen", that is, submit proposals for buying off influential sections of Indian society.

Weather at Bhopal during these days is ideal, being nice, cool and cloudy with occasional breaks of sunshine, from the middle of this month His Highness has altered the programme of his daily office work. Instead of the ministers taking the papers to the Palace on allotted days His Highness now goes to the Secretariat himself and goes through the papers with the ministers in their offices. After the day's work is finished, His Highness every now and then drives through the streets of the by-lanes of the town to inspect their sanitary condition, with the result that the whole of the official world has been taken to still greater alertness.

REFUELLING ENDURANCE RECORD BROKEN

LONDON, July 24. St. Louis (Missouri).—The refuelling endurance record has been broken by a Curtiss monoplane "St. Louis Robin" piloted by Dale Jackson and Forest Orin. The monoplane started at 7.17 a.m. on 13th July, and is still continuing. The pilots dropped a note saying that both of them are fit and that the engine is running excellently.—Reuter.

KHADI IN BHOPAL

OVATION TO PANDIT NEHRU AND DR. ANSARI

BHOPAL, July 23. Mr. Nithaldas Bajaj, Bhopal, writes:—

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Ansari reached here day before yesterday by the light mail and yesterday morning express respectively. They are staying here as state guests at Rahatmanzil Palace. They visited Khadi Bhandar last evening accompanied by the Secretary of the Legislative Council. A good many people assembled there to greet the distinguished visitors in spite of rainy weather. They were given a great ovation on arrival. After they were shown different varieties of Khadi in stock they wished the Sangha a speedy success and exhorted the audience to take to Khadi by the time of Mahatma's visit to the place in October next. Some persons promised to wear Khadi on the spot. After they were garlanded by the members of the Sangha, they left amidst shouts of Mahatmaji-Ki-Jai, Motilalji-Ki-Jai, Dr. Ansari-Ki-Jai, Nawabshah-Ki-Jai and Bandemataram. It is a good augury for the betterment of the poor of the State. The public is earnestly requested to help the sacred cause and thus to have the pleasure of its beloved and benevolent ruler."

VISIT OF C-IN-C. TO BHOPAL

ACTIVE INTEREST OF NAWAB IN ADMINISTRATION

(From Our Correspondent). BHOPAL, July 23. The Publicity Officer, Bhopal, writes:—

During the week His Excellency Field-Marshal, Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief, paid a three days visit to Bhopal as guest of His Highness the Nawab. The visit was however marred by the unfortunate indisposition of His Excellency who was confined to bed with fever for most of the time he was here. Dr. S. A. Rahman, Physician and Surgeon to His Highness was in continuous attendance on His Excellency during his illness.

On Sunday, the last day of his stay here, His Excellency was able to go out in the afternoon for an airing and visited the Prince of Wales Hospital during the course of his drive.

The visit of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, curiously enough synchronised with that of the Swarajist "Field Marshall", Pandit Motilal Nehru who along with his son-in-law, Mr. Kanjit Pandit is guest of His Highness and is stopping at Rahat Manzil Palace. Dr. Ansari is also here on his usual professional visit.

Panditji and Dr. Ansari visited the local Khaddar Bhandar in the city, where a huge crowd had gathered to pay its tribute of respect to the Nationalist leaders.

Panditji's appeal to his audience to discard foreign cloth and use Khaddar met with an enthusiastic response. After visiting the historical Buddhist Tope at Sanchi, Pandit Nehru and Dr. Ansari will leave for Allahabad tomorrow.

Weather at Bhopal during these days is ideal, being nice, cool and cloudy with occasional breaks of sunshine, from the middle of this month His Highness has altered the programme of his daily office work. Instead of the ministers taking the papers to the Palace on allotted days His Highness now goes to the Secretariat himself and goes through the papers with the ministers in their offices. After the day's work is finished, His Highness every now and then drives through the streets of the by-lanes of the town to inspect their sanitary condition, with the result that the whole of the official world has been taken to still greater alertness.

THE PROBLEM OF MINORITIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—If this meets the eye of Prof. Radha Kurnud Mookerjee may be good enough to consider specifically for a solution of the Minority problems along with the other categories of them dealt with by him at the Rotary Club, Calcutta, in the middle of the current month as to how far equal opportunities for all-round development of the Minorities, ~~very~~ have been, and are available

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(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism.)

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

Meerut Trial

By Air Mail.
LONDON, July 12.

On the question of Mr. James Maxton, asking for full details about the Meerut Trial, the Secretary of State for India gave the following reply on Tuesday:

In the light of information put before them, the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, authorised the laying of a complaint at Meerut, on March 15, against 31 persons under Section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code. Subsequently early in June two further persons, one of whom was Mr. Lester Hutchinson, were included in the charge.

On June 18 I sent a telegram asking that the trial should be expedited in every possible way. At the moment the position is that the proceedings were adjourned until July 9 in order to enable the defence to make an application to the High Court for transfer of the case to Allahabad. A further adjournment until July 11 was ordered by the Chief Justice in order to give the accused an opportunity to support their application by reference to attested facts.

Whatever the decision on this application may be there must be a preliminary inquiry by a Magistrate, and it will be for him to decide as a result of that inquiry whether the case should be committed to a higher Court.

One other matter may be mentioned in conclusion. Immediately on my own appointment I made inquiries as to the conditions governing the detention of untried prisoners and on June 28, at the suggestion of my honourable friend, I telegraphed to India, making further inquiries as to the treatment of the prisoners in this case. On July 1 I received a report from the Government of India to the effect that orders had been issued that all reasonable requests and requirements of the prisoners should be met, and that they had full access to their counsel, who can make any necessary representations on their behalf to the Court.

Mr. Scurr asked the Secretary of State for India whether in regard to the Meerut case, any objection had been made by the Government Advocate to the transfer of the case to the Allahabad High Court in the event of the nine accused being committed for trial?

Mr. Benn: The application made to the Allahabad High Court by some of the accused for the transfer of the case from Meerut to Allahabad was heard on 4th July and was adjourned until to-day in order to give the accused an opportunity of substantiating their plea. I have no information as to the time that will be taken by the Government Advocate when the hearing of the application is resumed to-day.

PROSCRIBED BOOKS.
Mr. Scurr asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in the case of books proscribed by the Government, he is immediately informed of the reasons for taking such action; and if he will inform the House of the number of books proscribed in British India during the last 12 months?

Mr. Benn: When the importation of a book is forbidden under the Sea Customs Act, I am immediately informed of the fact, but not necessarily of the reason. There have been three such cases in the last 12 months. Local governments also have power in their provinces to proscribed books for certain reasons, but I receive no special report of action taken, which is notified in the Official Gazette for general information.

STATUTORY COMMISSION (REPORT).

Sir Frank Nelson asked the Secretary of State for India when he expects to receive the Report of the Statutory Commission?

The Secretary of State for India (Mr. Wedgwood Benn): I cannot give an exact date, and I am sure the House will appreciate my anxiety to avoid any appearance of putting pressure upon the Commission in the execution of their most important and difficult task. But I do not anticipate the Report before the end of the year.

Mr. Smithers: Is it intended that the Commission shall revisit India before presenting their Report?

Mr. Benn: I have not heard of that suggestion.

DETENUS.

Major Graham Pole asked the Secretary of State for India the number of persons at present detained by the Government in India without trial, under Regulation 711 of 1818 and the Bengal Ordinance; and the names of these persons and the circumstances of their arrest?

Mr. Scurr asked the Secretary of State for India how many persons are still in detention or have had their movements restricted under the Bengal Ordinance?

Mr. Thurtle asked the Secretary of State for India if he will consider recommending to the Government of India that it should dispense with the use of the Bengal Criminal Ordinance Act and Regulation 111 of 1818, under which laws

imprisonment without trial takes place?

Mr. Benn: There is at present no person under detention, or restricted as to his movements, under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925. Under Regulation 111 of 1818, there are 31 persons detained or under restriction. These are, first, 12 Kachins who have been detained since November, 1927, for complicity in the attack in March, 1927, on the "Triangle expedition" for the release of slaves in unadministered territory on the borders of Burma, in the course of which attack a British and an Indian Officer and a Kachin policeman lost their lives; secondly, 20 Afghan refugees, who, without being in actual confinement, are detained in the interests of the peace of the Indian border and of Afghanistan; and, thirdly, four persons from Indian States, namely the ex-Maharajah of Panua, who is no longer under restraint but is ordinarily restricted in his movements to the Madras Presidency, then the Maharajah of Nabha, who has been restricted as to his movement since February, 1928, the ex-Maharajah of Bharatpur (detained since 1903 for the murder of one of his servants) and a Manipuri who was implicated in the Kuki rebellion, and has been detained since 1918. It will be seen that in the majority of these cases action could not have been taken under the ordinary Indian Criminal Law. In answer to my hon. friend, the Member for Shoreditch (Mr. Thurtle) I can only say that I am not able in the meantime to suggest alternative or better methods of enabling the Government in India to meet cases of the character for which these special measures were designed.

Mr. Thurtle: Is my right hon. friend aware that there is very strong feeling in the House that we ought to go back to the old Radical tradition of no imprisonment without trial?

Mr. Benn: I am aware of that, and I share it, but I must call the hon. Member's attention to the fact that in all these cases the requirements of justice can only be met—Indian law running only in certain territory—in the manner in which it has been met by the use of this regulation.

Mr. Thurtle: Can the right hon. Gentleman specify how long he intends to keep these people in prison without trial?

Mr. Benn: If the hon. Member will consider the instances I have named, I think he will see that there is excellent reason for the action taken. I have gone into every single one of these cases with the greatest care and detail. As to the period of detention, I think probably in the case of the Afghans there will be a limit set.

Mr. Harris: Will the right hon. Gentleman explain the difference between being detained by the police and actual confinement?

Mr. Benn: It really refers to the limits within which the person has freedom of movement.

Mr. Scurr asked the Secretary of State for India what action the Government of India proposes to take in the case of the three Sikhs at present held in detention under Regulation 111 of 1818, in view of the statement made in the House on 15th April last that these men would be released as soon as it could be done without danger to public safety?

Mr. Benn: Two of the Sikhs in question were released early in May, and the third on 4th June.

LABOUR (INDIAN STATES).

Major Pole asked the Secretary of State for India if his attention has been drawn to the statement of one of the employers' representatives nominated by the Government of India to the recent International Labour Conference at Geneva that unless labour legislation similar to that enacted in British India is introduced in the Indian States, the Indian employers could not consider any further labour legislation being introduced in British India; and if in view of this statement the programme of the Royal Commission on Labour in India will be drawn so as to include an investigation of the conditions of labour in the Indian States?

Mr. Benn: I have seen the statement referred to. The terms of reference to the Royal Commission have been published and cover British India only. It would not be possible, having regard to the constitutional position, to extend these terms of reference so as to include the Indian States as labour legislation in the States is a matter of internal administration and is not controlled by the Paramount Power. As explained in a reply given to-day to a non-oral question asked by my hon. and gallant friend, the Government of India while unable to undertake any obligation to make effective in the Indian States the provisions of a draft Convention adopted at an International Labour Conference ratified on behalf of British India will bring such a Convention to the notice of those States to which its provisions appear to be relevant and will also be prepared, where necessary, to use

their good offices with the authorities of such States to induce them to apply, so far as possible, the provisions of the Convention within their territories.

Mr. Smithers: Are we to understand that the terms of reference, considering the stage to which the Royal Commission has gone, will not be extended?

Mr. Benn: I am informed that there are constitutional difficulties which prevent the terms of reference of the Whitley Commission, to which the hon. Member refers, being extended to the Indian States.

Brigadier-General Clifton Brown: The right hon. Gentleman has referred to the good offices which the Government are prepared to take. Will he be very careful in any action taken by the Government to see that he in no way infringes the treaty rights of the Indian Princes?

Mr. Benn: Yes, certainly, the Government will bear that in mind, and they will also bear in mind the question of extending as far as possible the beneficial operations of this convention.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COM- MITTEE (REPORT).

Major Pole asked the Secretary of State for India why the Report of the Committee on the Organisation of Medical Research in India has not been published; whether he is aware that the All-India Medical Congress has urged its publication; whether any protests have been received against the proposed location of the Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun; and if the Legislative Assembly will be consulted before any decision is taken?

Mr. Benn: I am informed that this Report was published about five weeks ago. Some protests were made against the location of the Central Medical Institute at Dehra Dun; but the expenses for the scheme as proposed were approved on January 20th by the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Scurr asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that postal employees in India received a pension of only six rupees a month after 30 years' service, and that they cannot get any privilege leave unless they find substitutes for themselves before obtaining leave; and if, taking into consideration the arduous duties of the postal employes in India, the Government will consider the possibility of improving these conditions?

Mr. Benn: It is not the practice of the Secretary of State for India to intervene in such matters, which are regulated by the Government of India. I will, however, forward a copy of this question and of my reply for the information of that Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT (RECRUITMENT).

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Secretary of State for India whether, pending the discussion of the larger issues, he is considering whether any steps can be taken to carry out certain of the recommendations of the Butler Committee for the future recruitment for and conditions of service in the political department of the Government of India?

Mr. Benn: At the present stage, and pending further consideration of the Report as a whole in consultation with the Government of India, I am unable to make any statement as to the order or manner in which particular recommendations will be dealt with.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy: As this is a very large administrative matter, is the right hon. Gentleman considering taking the action recommended, or similar action later, as soon as the communication has been received from the Government?

Mr. Benn: Yes, I would remind my hon. and gallant friend that the whole of the committee's report is being carefully considered, including the part to which my hon. and gallant friend draws attention.

"EXTREMIST" MOVEMENT.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick Hall asked the Secretary of State for India whether he will arrange for a White Paper to be circulated to the House giving any information in the possession of the India Office as to the assistance given by the Soviet Government to the extremist movement in India?

Mr. Benn: No, Sir. I think no public advantage could come of it.

Sir F. Hall: Is there not a proposal from the Indian Government to renew diplomatic relations with Russia? If that is to be done, does not the right hon. Gentleman think it advisable that the whole of the information should be placed before the House?

Mr. Benn: I have no doubt that if my right hon. friend the Foreign Secretary thinks so, he will inform the House.

Sir F. Hall: What objection can there be to this House having the whole of the information?

Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson: Are you afraid of publication?

Mr. Benn: No, Sir. The Government is "sans peur et sans reproche."

Mr. Deckett: Can the right hon. Gentleman give us any information as to the particular assistance given to some of these extremists?

Mr. Benn: I think my answer covers that point.

AN OPPORTUNITY

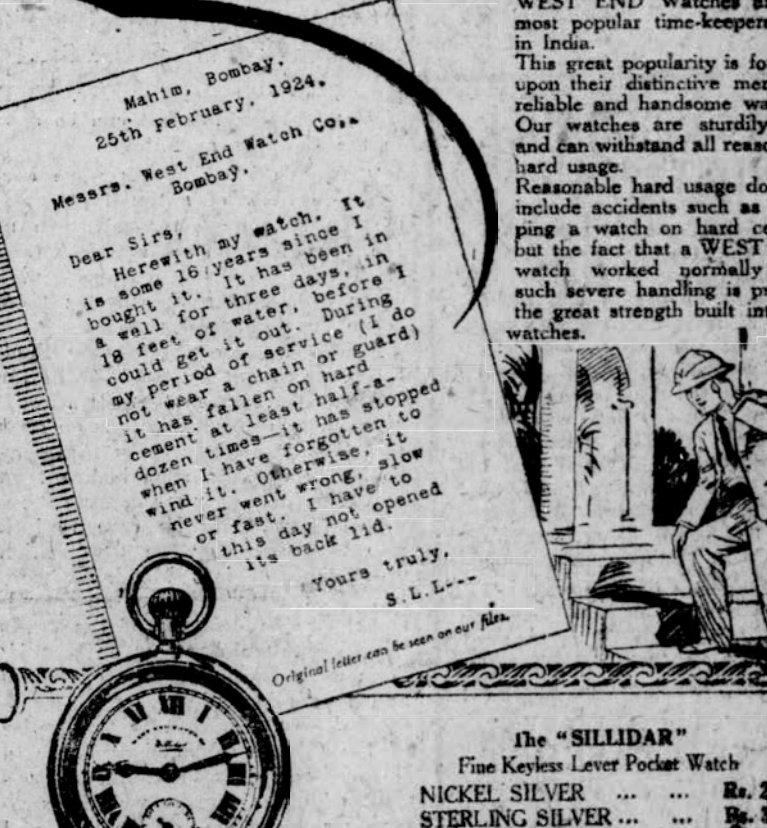
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Original Cost Rs. 9750/-

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25th February, 1924.
Messrs. West End Watch Co.,
Bombay.

Dear Sirs,
Herewith my watch. It is some 15 years since I bought it. It has been in a wall for three days, in 18 feet of water. During that period of service (it could get a chain or guard) it has fallen on hard cement at least half-a-dozen times—it has stopped when I have forgotten to wind it. Otherwise, slow never went wrong, slow wind it. I have to never fast. I have to this day not opened its back lid.

Yours truly,
S. L. L...

Original letter can be seen on my file.

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Fine Keyless Lever Pocket Watch
NICKEL SILVER ... Rs. 25
STERLING SILVER ... Rs. 30
ROLLED GOLD ... Rs. 35
Ask for copy of our FREE Catalogue

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BOMBAY CALCUTTA



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CAFIASPIRIN

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"SWADESA MITRAN" Daily of Madras writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact nature.
GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, Tiruttani.
Chittoor District, (S. India).

What the People Say

CONGRESS WORK IN BOMBAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—According to the latest Congress Bulletin from Allahabad, Bombay City has enrolled only 4,300 Congress members against a quota of 17,000 which has to be made up before 31st August, 1929. The Provincial Congress Committee will be disappointed if any default is made. While in other provinces Congress officials are working vigorously to carry out the A. I. C. C. resolution—it is reported Bengal has enrolled over 55,000 and U. P. over 11,000 members—those responsible for Congress work in Bombay seem to be apathetic. The meetings of the B. P. C. C. are noted more for the display of the numerous cliques to be found therein than for any real work done in the city. Many of the Ward Committees are extinct organisations and one would like under such circumstances that the executive of the B. P. C. C. interest themselves personally in the matter to keep unalloyed the good name of the City Congress Committee. Will they awake at least now when there is only one month more to make up the quota?—Yours, etc.,

A NATIONALIST.
Bombay, July 22.

SWARAJISTS AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—In his able representation to the A. I. C. C. as leader of the Bombay Swarajists published in your issue this morning, Mr. K. F. Nariman refers to what can be done in the Councils as follows:—

"Through the Councils some constructive work of national programme can be pushed through such as the use of Swadeshi articles and cloth of prohibition whereas with other Government institutions there is no such redeeming feature."

I do not know whether the Bombay Corporation is included in the "other Government institutions" referred to above. Yet it is an open fact that Swarajists claim that they do better work in such bodies than anti-Congress or non-Congress representatives. Did he care to look into the papers of the Corporation proceedings of last Monday when Mr. M. N. Talpade moved an amendment for the deletion of the words "hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi" from a resolution for use of Khadi and Swadeshi cloth for the Corporation? Mr. Nariman is the leader of the Congress Municipal Party in Bombay and does he think that the sight of one Congress member proposing a resolution of the kind and another moving for an amendment which goes against the behest of the Congress programme speaks well of the solidarity and discipline of the party? It is reported that one Congress representative from F Ward remained neutral and many others were absent. Mr. Nariman will be strengthening his demand for a continuation of the Council policy if he will bring about better discipline and better team work among the small number which he has the honour to lead both in the Bombay Council and the Bombay Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER.
Bombay, July 22.

SANITATION V. SUPERSTITION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Public feeling, particularly among the Hindus and the Parsis, has been aroused to a certain extent by the Municipal Commissioner's campaign of well-closing. A part of the agitation is genuine and is no doubt attributable to the rude shock given to the superstitious beliefs and cherished customs of the orthodox by the Commissioner's action. Yet, I am convinced, this agitation is to a great extent artificial and is the result of the crusade engineered by some of the Gujarati newspapers of Bombay which have for reasons best known to themselves been posing as the champions of the "down-trodden" orthodoxy. In taking up such an attitude these newspapers are simply seeking cheap popularity and vulgar applause, with every chance of a welcome increase in their circulation.

We moved heaven and earth to secure an Indian Municipal Commissioner, and now that our wishes have been fortunately granted, in the very beginning of his career, we are up in arms against him for his policy of well-closing which has been launched after mature consideration for our own well-being, and which is backed by the opinions of experts. It has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the water of some of the Bombay wells has been contaminated by sewage, etc., and in spite of that fact a senseless agitation has been carried on due to ignorance, bigotry or superstition. No religion could ever tolerate the use of filthy water, much less the

Zoroastrian religion which is based on "Ashoi" or purity. Is it then at all thinkable that it would be in conformity with the spirit of that religion to use foul water for ceremonial purposes? The fact is, Sir, long-standing custom and superstitious beliefs are mistaken for religion by the ignorant, and hence they are unable to know the right from the wrong. It is the sacred duty of the public press to enlighten the ignorant, to wean the superstitions from their erroneous beliefs and otherwise guide them. But, Sir, self-interest is a great force and the cheap applause of the masses is so pleasing to the ear! While scores of communications have appeared in the Gujarati papers condemning the attitude of the Commissioner, how many letters have they published showing the other side of the shield and appreciating the action of the Commissioner? Even the Medical Union has expressed its considered opinion with regard to the spread of malaria in Bombay, which goes to support the policy of the Commissioner. The matter is at present being discussed in the Corporation and it would be a sad day for Bombay if as a result of their deliberations they decide on subverting the policy of the Commissioner. It will then clearly show that our so-called leaders are lacking in moral courage and are deterred by the bogey of unpopularity from giving open expression to their honest convictions.

I strongly recommend those who oppose the Commissioner's scheme to read carefully his able speech at the meeting of the Corporation held on the 19th instant in which he argues his case with consummate skill and logic. The thanks of all sane-minded citizens of Bombay are due to our worthy Commissioner, Mr. Dalal, who, with a single eye to duty and the service of the city, has been making a bold stand against self-interest, ignorance and superstition with a zeal which augurs well for his success in future.—Yours, etc.,

AJAX.

LAND TRANSFER IN BOMBAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—It is very thoughtful of Government to have deputed Mr. Kirk Smith, Solicitor to Government, to report on the working of the land transfer system in England and on the feasibility of its application to the town and island of Bombay. It is not too early to introduce this transfer system, but it is regretted the initiative was not suggested or taken in years before.

This system, if introduced and applied to in the first instance to what are called "freeholds" and "leaseholds" in Bombay, it would go in a great measure to educate the people to resort to in case of other tenures prevailing in Bombay.

The system will give a fully guaranteed title to all property-owners and it would go to a great measure to relieve both the vendors and purchasers, mortgagors and mortgagees who are crushed with heavy costs of the attorneys under the method of so-called "investigation of title" of the holder. All such costs which are often very heavy and coupled with it is the 33 per cent. to be added to it under Rule 535-A of the High Court Rules, work as a heavy mill-stone round the neck of the property itself.

Were the system to be adopted—hope it will come very soon in force—many heavy law suits will be eliminated and litigants saved from numerous law suits to which the question of a "good title" is heir to. Of course this question of the introduction of the transfer of land in Bombay in the footing of the Land Transfer Act of 1925 of London will come to be seriously opposed by the attorneys or solicitors and even High Court pleaders, but the public in general should with one voice welcome the change and invite Government to take courage in both hands and face all such opposition of the legal practitioners of the Presidency. In no time attorneys will come to regard to discard the Encyclopaedia of "Forms and Precedents" and cease to wrangle over the details of the title when they come to investigate and are over several abstruse points of the "requisitions on title" over prescriptive rights and paise mortgages and numerous other faults and flaws too numerous for the legal ecumen of the lawyers to tackle.

All these lawyers no doubt will raise a hue and cry over this much-needed reform. They will put forward arguments of the different laws prevailing in India, viz., the Hindu, the Mohamedan, the Christian, the Parsi and no less of the Maplas of the Southern Presidency of Bombay.

Some lawyers will suggest to introduce a new Conveyancing Act such as is found in the English statute book with a view to make it subservient and applicable to the land transfer registers.

In conclusion it is from a lawyer's point of view highly beneficial to see this system brought into force as early as possible and to which our sympathetic and learned Chief Justice of Bombay will lend his full-hearted support and have such land registers brought into existence under the States' judicious control.

There will come some faked up opposition from some quarters as to State-interference and trespassing on the liberty of individuals. But such specious arguments should not be allowed to prevail. On the contrary this system will go a long way and in time to establish perfect harmony between State-interference and individual liberty.

In course of time all land disputes will dwindle away when people come to find that the decision of the Chief Land Registrar is final and binding, and the Courts will have no time to go behind such verdicts and thus come to save the public from harassing appeals to the Full Bench and the Privy Council.

The advantages that may come to be derived from the system may be summarised as under:—

(1) The abolition of inconclusive and oft-repeated investigation of title and its consequent costs.

(2) State-guaranteed protection to all titles.

(3) The land will be registered with absolute title free from all doubts and contentions.

(4) Simplicity of the form of the Land Register that any man of ordinary intelligence who is not a lawyer can read, see and understand for himself.

(5) Considerable saving of time and money.

(6) Solicitor fees or remuneration will come to be fixed on a well-regulated scale so as not to be a crushing burden on the parties engaging, if there be any such necessity for a lawyer at all.

(7) The legal ownership will thus come to pass safely, cheaply and readily from person to person and eliminate the need of enquiring into doubts, equities and invisible interests.—Yours, etc.,

J. E. S.

Scissors Cigarettes

Free Gift Distribution

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**March 31st
1930**



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SCISSORS CIGARETTES ARE MADE IN ENGLAND

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Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Mail

NEW YORK.

B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS.

Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN.

Banks Selling T T 128 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 1/2

HONGKONG.

Banks Selling D D 135 1/4

SHANGHAI.

Banks Selling D D 163

SINGAPORE.

Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.

Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.

New York—London 4.85 3/8 23rd inst.

Shanghai—London 2/4 7/8 24th inst.

Japan—London 1/10 13/16 23rd inst.

London—Paris 123.85 23rd inst.

London—Belgium 34.90 23rd inst.

London—Switzerland 25.22 1/4 23rd inst.

London—Italy 92.80 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.

Gold 54.4-11-1/2 22nd inst.; 54-4-11 3/8 23rd inst.

Silver London Ready 24 3/8 22nd inst.; 24 1/2 23rd inst.

Silver London Forward 24 7/16 22nd inst.; 24 9/16 23rd inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 7/8 22nd inst.; 53 1/4 23rd inst.

London Discounts 3 mos. 5 7/16 per cent 22nd inst.; 5 1/2 per cent 23rd inst.

London Discounts 6 mos. 5 3/8 per cent 22nd inst.; 5 3/4 per cent 23rd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2 per cent Nominal.

3 mos. 2 1/2 per cent.

6 mos. 3 per cent.

12 mos. 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone—Steady.

Tone of Silver—Quietly steady.

India bought Small business.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, July 24.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.

6 months Discounts 5 3/4 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.

Call Money 2 per cent. Nom.

One Month 2 1/4 per cent.

Three Months 3 per cent.

Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.

Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p.c.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 24.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-7-6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78-2

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1935-60 Rs. 90/6

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/13.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/1.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8

6-1/2 per cent B'way Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates—2nd August settlement.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-5-5

5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101-15-0

5 per cent 1930/44 Rs. 101-6-0

Tone of Market—Quieter.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, July 24.

Per lb.

Rs. As. Pa.

KHADI.

Textile

Century

Jacob

Toyo Potdar

Moon

LONG CLOTH.

(Full weight 34/40 in.)

Century 91-1/2 92-

1/2

Century 6104-8705

Fazul (Mahal)

Pahlad

Pabany (Phoolmala)

Manekji (Patangia)

Daud Sahib

Ganga Ghat

LONG CLOTH.

(Light weight) No. 5202/5303.

Rachael Mill

David

Moon

Phoenix

Dinshaw (Ganmukh)

LONG CLOTH.

X Quality.

Satin Calendar 34-42 in.

Textile (Hand)

Spring (Merchant)

Century (Bagle)

Apollo (Pyala)

Tata Mill (Darji)

Sakuntla

Manekji (Kunda)

Rachel

Dinshaw (Maharaja)

Maher

Kachwa

Moon

LEPAD.

Spring

Textile

Century

DHOOTIES.

7 8 9 Yards.

Spring (Balance)

Jacob

Century

Moon Mills

3732 Moon

3842 Mayer

DHOOTIES.

10 Yards.

Spring (balance)

Century

Jacob

Moon Mill

Per Piece.

1386 Tata

GIN COLOURED.

A 1515 Tuldsia

B 1515 Ratalal

MARKIN JAPAN.

4488

5833

Yards 120

9892

8015

6300

4400

BLACK CHECK.

5800 Sholapur

SALTA.

Century

Spring Merchant

Dukdi yards 12-13-14

Kanta

Phoenix

Pranji

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, July 24.

Wheat Sept.

Wheat May

Linseed Sept.

Linseed May

Wheat white 70-30 7 10 0

Wheat white Delhi

Sept.

Wheat white May 30 7 11 0

Linseed bold Brown 11 11 0

Rapeseed Yellow

Gujarat

Gingelly seed bold

white

Poppyseed white

Castor seed

Cotton seed

Groundnuts

Mowrased

Myrabollam Jubbulpore

Myrabollam Bhimdi

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, July 23.

July close at s. 10/0 3/4d. up

1/4d.

Oct. close at s. 10/4 3/4d. up

1/4d.

Dec. close at s. 10/7 3/4d. up

1/8d.

Mar. close at s. 10/10d. up

1/8d.

Wheat Chicago—

July per bushel Dol. 1.38-1/2

2-1/2.

Sept. per bushel Dol. 1.42-3/4

2-3/4.

Dec. per bushel Dol. 1.60-1/8

2-1/8.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled by Messrs. Patel Bros. in 1900's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail.)

Week ending 19th July 1923

This This Last

week season season

Brought into

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Pronounced Shortage of Contracts

HIGHER LEVELS OF PRICES IN NEAR FUTURE

Bombay, July 24.

Americans:—Since the date of our last report, active and strong markets have developed and an advance of roughly 1 1/4 cents has been seen. The causes leading up to the advance may be summarised as a continuation of dry hot weather in Texas with temperatures over 100 degrees with consequent fears of shedding of bolls and cool showers weather in the Central and Eastern belts which has greatly increased fears of heavy damage from boll-weevil over the next two months' state Messrs. Langly & Co. in their cotton market Report. Complaints have been numerous of actual damage done, even at this early date, in parts of the Southern half of the belt. Speculative interest, that had been conspicuous by its absence up to last week, has now turned its attention to Cotton following a sharp upward movement in the Wheat market and we are advised that most of the big operators have now got a fair holding of contracts. During the last two months trade and speculative interests have been fully by the quiet and easy markets that have ruled, into a feeling of security in their operations on the "bear" side and the recent rapid upward movement has disclosed a considerable short interest, the covering of which has led to a pronounced shortage of contracts.

The level of values has now been raised a cent and a quarter and sentiment has swung completely from the "bear" to the "bull" side in a manner that is thoroughly characteristic of the time of the year. In this process the technical position of the market must have undergone a radical change and the short interest has been reduced to smaller proportions so that from this point of view at any rate the potential strength has

Sight 51 15,693 14,238

Receipts at U.S. Ports 14 9,386 8,482

Exports from America:

To Great Britain 8 1,848 1,440

To Continent 46 4,516 4,960

To Japan, Canada, etc. 8 1,784 1,278

Total 62 8,148 7,678

World's Spinners

Takings of American cotton 205 16,090 15,266

Deliveries to Spinners:

Great Britain (All kinds) 52 2,928 2,969

Visible Supply:

Stocks at American Ports 606 694

Interior Towns 234 356

Stocks in Great Britain & Continent 1,019 1,397

Total 1,859 2,447

Last week 2,013 2,617

Difference on week -154 -170

Stock of cotton in bales bales bales.

Great Britain (All kinds) 838 789

Exports of American cotton to India nil 5400 69300

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, July 24.

Messrs. Devkarn Nanjee have issued the following weekly report to-day:

Our Silver market registers a little change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. Early in the week prices ruled steady but sharply advanced in the middle on heavy short-covering by the local bears and on buying by option-dealers, Shroffs and Commission Houses stimulated by a sudden rise in the Shanghai Exchange. The unexpected rise in the Shanghai Exchange was accentuated by the reports of diplomatic relations between China and Russia having been severed combined with news of fighting having been commenced on Chinese Frontier. But this rapid rise was very short lived and again prices soon gave way on better news of settlement coming from those countries. The premium for ready Silver and the first settlement over the second has nearly disappeared owing to heavy liquidation by the prominent Bazar Bulls at higher level combined with reduced uncertainty demand which stand nowadays at about 80 bars. Chinese and American Banks are reported to have sold at higher rate. Much activity prevailed in the market this week and prices moved irregularly upon the news of the political situation in China. The market again improved at the close on report of ultimatum given by Japan to Soviet Government which

been reduced. Nonetheless the factors that favour the constructive side of the market in our opinion, continue to predominate, and the world has had a reminder that a large acreage and a favourable start to the crop are no guarantees of an outturn sufficient to meet their requirements. In a little over a fortnight the U. S. Government will issue their first estimate of the probable yield and in arriving at this, we feel, some allowance will be made for weevil damage based upon an average of recent bad weevil years with the result that their figure may be lower than the large acreage and excellent start would appear to warrant.

With this likelihood ahead and the undoubted fact that the stage is set for heavy weevil damage unless the weather is ideal for its control, it looks as though the market will work to still higher levels in the near future.

Bombay:—Our market has followed the advance in America in almost correct proportion though the demand for actual spot cotton has failed to show any real broadening. On the whole, the export inquiry can only be regarded as disappointing. Nonetheless, stocks show a steady reduction and are now down to 10,42,204. The monsoon continues satisfactory and reports from growing centres are good on the whole, though at this stage a break would be welcome. To-date there are no signs of any reduction in the acreage. The Mill situation continues very unsatisfactory and bad production and uneconomical running are the order of the day. We think Indian cotton has gone as cheap, compared with Americans, as it is likely to go and favour the gradual application of a straddle by buying our market and selling Liverpool.

influenced the rise in the Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 56/15 for the first settlement on the 24th instant, and the lowest Rs. 55/10 on the 17th instant the range for the week being Rs. 1/6. T. T. Shanghai on London is 1/16 higher. The highest price was 2/5 5/16 on the 19th instant and the lowest 2/4 11/16 yesterday. The London price is the same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 24 13/16d. on the 22nd instant. The market was easy at the close on selling by India and China. For the greater part of the week India remained a moderate buyer while Chinese Banks operated both ways. Continent bought to a small extent. America remained offering at higher level. The highest price was 68 1/2 cents on the 19th instant and the lowest 62 5/8 cents on the 22nd instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. The market was quiet and dull without any special feature to report. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/6/9 for ready Rs. 21/6/9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/7/3 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £44/11-1/2. China and the Shanghai Exchanges have again this week been the important factors dominating the Silver prices and are responsible for the recent irregular fluctuations. The market has been very active and caution is necessary at present as the unsettled situation in China lasts, the prices are prone to the fluctuations. Looking to the situation as a whole, we continue to favour purchases round Rs. 55/.

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed

B Spot

Sellers 11-116

LONDON SILVER

London, July 23.

Silver—India bought. Small business. Market closed quietly steady.

Spot

Forward

24-1/2

24-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 23.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £44-11 3/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 23.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-7/8

per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market. Loans

4-1/2 per cent.

